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# SAUDI ARABIA'S FIRST ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY

# arab news

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1980 JEDDAH SAFAR 28, 1400 A.H.

## Kasm forms new Syrian government

DAMASCUS, Jan. 15 (R) — The formation of a new Syrian government under Dr. Abdul Rauf Al-Kasm, previously governor of Damascus, was officially announced Tuesday night.

Dr. Kasm, 45, was asked by President Hafez Assad to form a government last Wednesday after two weeks of talks at the seventh congress of the ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party.

Like its predecessor, the two-year-old cabinet of Muhammed Ali al-Halabi, the new government is a coalition of the Baath Party and its allies.

Baathists were given almost half the 37 ministerial posts with Communists, Socialist unionists, Arab Socialist Union and Arab Socialists retaining their two seats each. The remaining jobs went to independents.

Dr. Kasm, a member of the newly-elected regional (Syrian) leadership of the Baath Party, has not previously held a ministerial post.

Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abd Halim Khaddam retained both his posts.

The other two deputy premiers, Jamil Shaya and Fahmi Yousef, were replaced by Abdul-Qader Qaddoura and Walid Hamouda as deputy premiers for economic affairs and for services.

Maj. General Mustafa Tlass and Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad retained the portfolios for defense and information respectively.

Twenty ministers joined the cabinet for the first time, in addition to the two deputy premiers.

Political sources described the new government as "a technocrat government for internal reform." It included 18 qualified engineers or experts.

Baath Party member and architect

Kasm is a wealthy architect and urban studies scholar who has been a member of the ruling Baath Party for 30 years.

He studied at Damascus University and later in Istanbul, and received a Ph.D. in architecture and urban studies from Geneva University in 1953.

He progressed from professor of fine arts at Damascus University to head of the Architecture and Urban Studies Department at the University's School of Civil Engineering, then deputy head of the university.

Last June he became mayor of Damascus. A visiting professor at Geneva since 1975, Kasm has received a number of architecture awards from international bodies.

He and his Swiss-German-born wife, herself an engineer, have two children. Besides Arabic, Kasm speaks fluent English, French and Turkish.

**Khaled receives Bahraini leaders**

RIYADH, Jan. 15 (SPA) — King Khaled received nephews of the Ruler of Bahrain, Sheikh Issa ibn Salman Al Khalifa, at the Royal Palace Tuesday. Sheikh Hamad ibn Muhammad ibn Salman Al Khalifa and Sheikh Khaled ibn Muhammad ibn Salman Al Khalifa arrived in the capital to pay the monarch a courtesy call.

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PUL-I-CHARKHI PRISON GATE: About 3,000 Afghans stormed the main gate at Pul-i-Charkhi prison, located about 25 kilometers east of Kabul recently. They broke down the gates and freed a few prisoners.

## Afghan governor killed

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 15 (AP) — Islamic rebels in Afghanistan have killed the governor of the northern province of Baghlan and several of his officers, an Urdu language newspaper reported Tuesday.

The daily *Nawa-e-Qurt* of Rawalpindi, quoting information from across the Afghan border, said the governor of Baghlan and some of his officers fled the governor's house when it was attacked by the Islamic rebels. The governor's house was set on fire.

The governor and his officers were later captured and killed, the rebels claimed, according to the newspaper.

The information could not be immediately confirmed by diplomatic sources here.

The newspaper said the Hizb-i-Islami (Islamic Party) Afghanistan, a rebel group, has hoisted its own flag on the remains of the governor's house.

The province of Baghlan has "now almost been freed," the rebels claimed, according to the dispatch.

The report said Afghan government troops in Khambar district of another northern province of Kundus have defected and joined the rebels.

It said several rebels have been killed in the area as a result of Soviet air force bombing. The rebels said they have shot down one Soviet helicopter, the newspaper said.

Another claim by the dissidents is that they have disrupted three roads leading to Kabul, which is forcing the Soviets to send their reinforcements and supplies to Kabul and Kandahar by air.

The report quoted them as saying the rebels had disrupted the road linking Kabul with Jalalabad some days ago and the road between Ghazni and Kabul was partly disrupted.

The newspaper, quoting rebel sources, said one of their leaders, Maulvi Muhammad Yunis Khalis, is commanding a large rebel unit which has captured the Kogiani area in the eastern province of Nangarhar.

This group is facing enemy cannon fire 10 kilometers from Jalalabad, the report said.

Meanwhile, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington held talks today with Pakistan's foreign affairs adviser, Agha Shahi, on



SICK PRISONERS: Afghan soldiers help a sick Afghan prisoner who was released from this prison last week. Riots broke out following the release of only 125 prisoners by angry Afghans who were promised that more would be released.

the Soviet intervention in neighboring Afghanistan.

Lord Carrington is visiting Islamabad on a morale-boosting mission as part of a tour of Middle East and southern Asian countries.

Informed sources said he would explain to Shahi and Pakistani military ruler General Zia Ul Haq Britain's opposition to the Soviet action and what measures members of NATO were considering taking.

The sources said it was unlikely Britain would be a party to any fresh arms purchases by Pakistan to modernize its largely outdated armory.

## Giscard, Gromyko will visit India

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will pay an official visit to India Jan. 25-29, his office announced Tuesday.

Also Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will visit India soon, a government spokesman in New Delhi said Tuesday.

Earlier, the spokesman, N. Dixit had told reporters that Gromyko will come for some days between Jan. 22-29. However, he later changed this to say that the Soviet leader will come "in the foreseeable future."

"Friends like Mr. Gromyko do not need invitations to come here," Dixit said in response to questions whether Gromyko was invited. Dixit said the duration and other details of Gromyko's proposed tour was not finalized. He will be the first ranking Kremlin envoy to visit India after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi swept to power in a landslide election victory this month and the Dec. 27 Soviet-backed coup in Afghanistan.

Mrs. Gandhi has already indicated support for Soviet assurances that they will pull out of Afghanistan as Afghanistan asks the Soviet troops to leave. It was a line taken by the Indian ambassador at the United Nations during the General Assembly debate on the Soviet action.

Gromyko made a similar dash to New Delhi soon after Mrs. Gandhi was ousted in the 1977 national election and her successor Morarji Desai proclaimed a policy of "genuine nonalignment." Desai said India did not have special relationship with any country, including the Soviet Union, deviating from the line taken by Mrs. Gandhi in foreign policy.

## Israeli papers in Cairo

TEL AVIV, Jan. 15 (AP) — The first shipment of Israeli newspapers was sent to Cairo Tuesday to go on sale in Egypt, another sign of normalization between the former enemies.

Under the reciprocal agreement signed last month, the first Egyptian papers and magazines were scheduled to reach Israeli newsstands Wednesday morning.

The English-language *Jerusalem Post*, which printed a special supplement to welcome Egyptian readers, sent 1,000 copies to the border station at El Arish in the Sinai Desert, where the periodicals will be exchanged daily.

Initially, the *Post* planned a regular Egyptian circulation of 250, while five Hebrew dailies each sent 30 copies across the border.

The Israeli government-supported Arabic daily *Al-Arabe* also will be sold in Egypt, as well as the pro-Palestinian *al-Quds* published in East Jerusalem.

In what is claimed to be the first direct business contact between the countries, Tel Aviv's Atlas Distribution Co. is cooperating in the enterprise with the Osiris Office for Books and Reviews in Cairo. Full normalization of relations between the countries is set to begin Jan. 26.

Two East Jerusalem newspapers which oppose the Israel-Egypt peace treaty and support Palestinian independence refused to take part in the exchange.

"We're against the normalization," said a staffer at the Arabic daily *Al-Fajr*. "We didn't want to take part in the camouflage of democracy because the Egyptian censors almost certainly wouldn't allow our paper to sold there."

An Atlas official said about 1,000 copies of Egyptian periodicals, including the *Al-Ahram* and *Al-Akhbar* newspaper and *October* magazine, would go on sale in Israel and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Moshe Pinto, the *Post*'s circulation manager, said the English-language daily would sell in Egypt for 30 piasters, about 45 cents, 10 times the price of an Egyptian paper.

By contrast, Egyptian papers here will be cheaper than Israeli dailies. "They insisted on a price of 4½ pounds (12 cents). We said nothing sells for that little here, but they said 'we want to sell the paper,'" he said.

## Saudi-U.S. ties strong

RIYADH, Jan. 15 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia has denied the existence of tension or any cooling of relations with the United States.

An official spokesman declared "such reports are baseless and the relations between the two countries are normal."

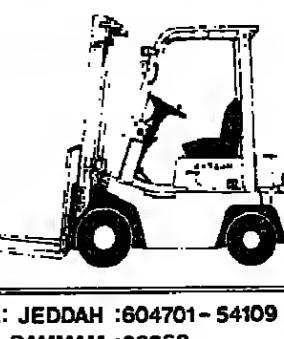
"There is no tension or any cooling in these relations," the spokesman added.

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## Cabinet raises rents

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 15 — The Council of Ministers announced Tuesday that rents for homes occupied during 1975 will be increased ten per cent. Homes occupied before 1975 will be raised 15 per cent.

The increases are retroactive to Dec. 21, 1979, it added.

A Jeddah landlord described the increases Tuesday as "fair to both the tenants and the landlords."

He told *Arab News* that the decision safeguards the development of the housing industry.

A real estate agent also told *Arab News* Tuesday that the increases will not hurt tenants who rented during 1975 "at extremely low rent."

He said that the cabinet decision affected five-year-old rents which now require extensive repair.

## Saudi-Yemeni talks resumed

RIYADH, Jan. 15 (SPA) — Saudi Arabian and North Yemeni delegations resumed their meetings here Tuesday with Minister of Defense; Sheikh Trad Al-Harithi, Saudi Arabian ambassador to Yemen; Maj. Gen. Abdallah Muhammad Al-Othman, director general of foreign aids at the Ministry of Defense and Brig. Youssouf Madani, assistant director of administration.

The delegations are discussing the regional situation and attempts to reinforce bilateral relations.

Representing Saudi Arabia are Dr. Rashad Pbaraon, the King's adviser; Sheikh Fisahn Nazer, minister of planning; Dr. Abdul Aziz

Al-Khuwaidir, minister of education; Sheikh Othman Al-Humaid, assistant to the Minister of Defense; Sheikh Trad Al-Harithi, Saudi Arabian ambassador to Yemen; Maj. Gen. Abdallah Muhammad Al-Othman, director general of foreign aids at the Ministry of Defense and Brig. Youssouf Madani, assistant director of administration.

North Yemen was represented by Dr. Hasan Makki, foreign minister; Ali Lutf Thaur, minister of development and planning; Ahmed Abdul Rahman Al-Samawi, minister of the treasury and Homoud Al-Jaeifi, ambassador to the Kingdom.

## Gold touches \$700 an ounce

LONDON, Jan. 15 (R) — The price of gold touched \$ 700 an ounce for a brief moment on world markets Tuesday as anxiety spread over the Afghanistan and Iranian crises.

The recent worldwide rush for gold, which had seen a lull last week, regained momentum after unconfirmed rumors that Soviet troops had been gathering on the Afghan-Iranian frontier, dealers said.

Political tensions over Iran and Afghanistan have spurred the dramatic rise of the gold in recent weeks.

Gold was fixed at the regular price-setting session on the London bullion market at \$ 682.00 an ounce this morning, around \$ 18.50 above Monday's London close.

The metal went on to be fixed on the London market Tuesday at a record \$ 682 an ounce.

In New York afterward, gold touched \$ 700 for a few moments before falling back to between \$ 680 and \$ 685.

"It's a continuing bull run on bullion," said a London dealer. "Since it looked increasingly unlikely that gold would go below \$ 600 last week, the market has gained a new momentum."

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*By Kingdom*

## Djibouti pledged cash for increased oil prices

By Younes Issaq

JEDDAH, Jan. 15 — Saudi Arabia has agreed to make outright payments to Djibouti to cover the difference between old and increased oil prices, the country's foreign minister, Momen Bahdoon Farah told Arab News Tuesday.

He said that the Kingdom had promised its support to Djibouti when President Hassan Gouled paid a visit to Saudi Arabia recently for talks with King Khalid and the country's leadership.

Saudi Arabia gave Djibouti \$ 60 million in 1976 to cover its supply and development requirements, he added.

Farah said that other countries, including Iraq and the United Arab Emirates gave \$ 5 million to Djibouti on its independence, but nothing has been received since then.

However, he warned, Ethiopia is putting into effect a "special Soviet strategy," while the Russians are physically present in the nearby island of Dablek.

He said that 75,000 Ethiopians were being trained in Asmara, under the supervision of Soviet advisers, to attack Eritrea.

revolutionaries.

At the same time, he added, France is training Djibouti troops. He regretted that Arab countries had not extended any assistance or grant, even in the form of weapons.

He was to leave on a Gulf tour Tuesday, which will take him to Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman, to explain to their leaders what really happens in the area and the importance of Djibouti on the Arab scene.

He said that friendly countries bear a great responsibility toward Djibouti's independence.

Farah underlined the fact that Djibouti was facing critical times, and that peace prospects in the area looked grim.

In Riyadh meanwhile, an agreement on Arab investments is being finalized before its submission to a meeting in Tunis next month of the Arab Economic Unity Council.

A three-day meeting opened here Tuesday under Rector of Riyadh University Dr. Mansour Al-Turki, attended by representatives from all Arab countries, specialized Arab institutions, and economists, including Said ibn Saad, assistant deputy minister of finance and national economy for economic affairs, and Dr. Khaled Al-Masoud, deputy director of the Saudi Fund for Development.

In other assistance by the Kingdom, the government has given \$ 500,000 to the Southeast Asian and Pacific Regional Council for Islamic Propagation Work.

Tah Mahmoud, chairman of the organizing committee of the Islamic Propagation Conference and Malaysian defense minister, said Tuesday the Saudi Arabian ambassador in Kuala Lumpur, Sheikh Muhammad Shabani, had received a telegram from his government agreeing to the contribution. The council was established at the end of the Islamic conference there Monday.

The conference was attended by several prominent leaders of pan-Islamic organizations headquartered in the Kingdom, including Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan, the secretary-general of the Mecca-based Muslim World League.

### WEATHER

Temperatures will drop in most areas and skies will be cloudy to partly cloudy. There may be scattered rain in the northern region. Winds will be south-westerly and active. They will raise sand limiting horizontal vision.

Sea conditions in the Red Sea will be medium to rough, and light to medium in the Gulf.

Tuesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca 28 18

Jeddah	28	19
Riyadh	19	09
Dhahran	21	04
Medina	23	09
Taif	24	10
Jizan	31	23
Hail	16	-1
Turaif	14	04
Arar	12	03
Jouf	16	02
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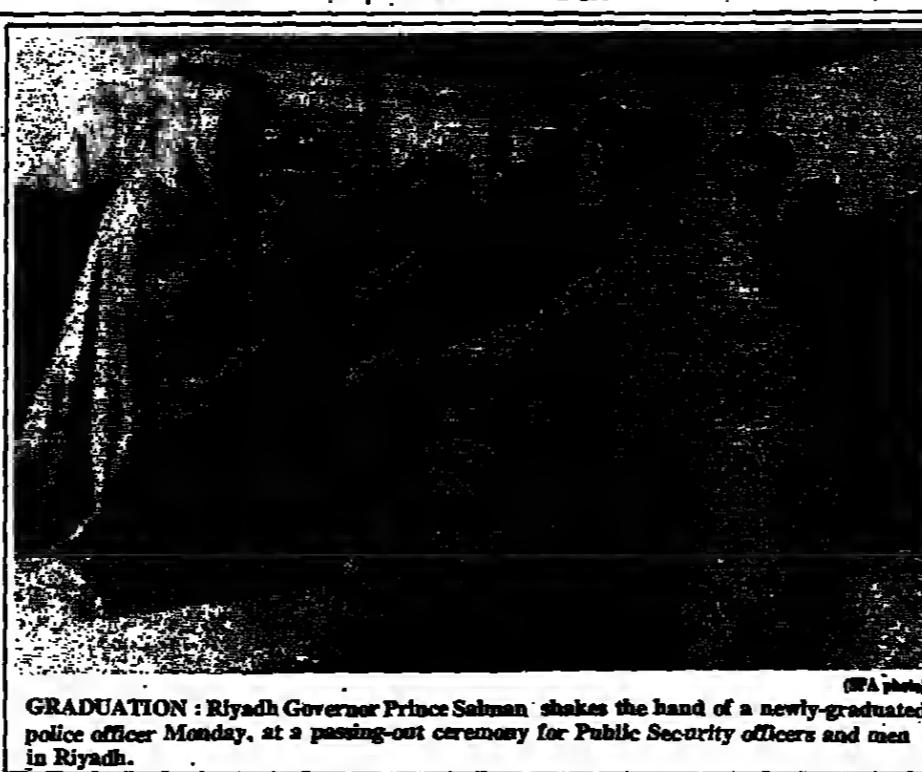
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GRADUATION: Riyadh Governor Prince Salman shakes the hand of a newly-graduated police officer Monday, at a passing-out ceremony for Public Security officers and men in Riyadh.

### Construction discussed

## U.S. senator meets officials

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, Jan. 15 — Senator John Chafee (R. Rhode Island) held talks in Riyadh with Prince Miteh, minister of public works and housing, and Prince Turki, Al-Faisali, minister without portfolio.

Chafee is in Saudi Arabia for two days, the last stop on a Middle Eastern trip that has taken him to Israel, Jordan and Bahrain. The senator arrived in Riyadh Monday night after spending two days in Dhahran, where he held talks with members of the United States business community and officials from Aramco.

An aide to Chafee described the meeting with Prince Miteh as "wide-ranging and useful."

The two discussed large housing projects in the Kingdom and possible United States cooperation with the Ministry of Housing and Public Works.

Chafee expressed his concern to Prince Miteh over the poor showing of American contractors in the large Saudi Arabian construction market.

Recent statistics released in the United States show that American contractors in 1979 came in twelfth place in winning contracts in the Middle East.

One of the aims of the trip has been to look into the whole question of American exports and American businessmen abroad, according to one official accompanying Chafee. The Rhode Island senator, a three-time governor and former secretary of the Navy under President Nixon, sits on the International Trade Subcommittee of the Senate's Finance Committee.

He is a member of the Environment and Public Works Committee as well as the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

His other subjects are from this part of the world. She uses media that vary from watercolors to oils, from pencil to pen and ink, from scratchboard to collages. She seems to enjoy pencil, pen and ink drawing more than oil.

Mrs. Smith realized her bent toward drawing only three years ago. The exhibition continues through Thursday.

The decision was taken after talks here Tuesday between Sheikh Hassan ibn Abdallah Al-Sheikh, the minister of higher education and chancillon of Sandi Arabian universities, and Dr. Ezzeldin Al-Iraqi, the visiting Moroccan minister of education and training of cadres.

The two sides agreed to exchange experts, missions and research to improve links between universities, higher educational institutes and scientific and Islamic bodies in both countries.

A statement said that the two sides also agreed to revive, publicize and safeguard the Arabo-Islamic scientific heritage.

The Moroccan side promised all its efforts to help Saudi Arabian universities benefit from rare manuscripts in the custody of Morocco.

## Saudi Comment

By *Suhaila Zain Al-Abedin*  
*Al Medina*

The flagrant Soviet aggression in Afghanistan was a great catastrophe for every Muslim. It has deeply disturbed the Islamic world.

It names our wonder about Soviet claims to being "progressive and civilized" and about the fate of human rights being trampled in that wounded country.

Whatever happened to the Charter of Human Rights of the United Nations, to which they subscribed and which they promised to uphold?

The Soviet Union has done away with all these principles. That is no wonder, because by not believing in God it has shed all the ethics and ideals by which mankind abides.

But now that the Soviet armies are all over Afghanistan, what are we to do, what can we do to help the people?

If international law and relations do not permit us to carry arms and fight alongside the people in their resistance to invasion and the threat to their religion, we can certainly do something else.

We can help them money, arms and ammunition as part of our duty to the *Jihad*, as the Prophets said. He made it clear that he who helped a *mujahid*, or fighter for Islam, is as good as the fighter himself. This means that we in this country should do our best to help our brothers the Afghans in their adversity. God has urged us in the Holy Koran to engage in the *Jihad* personally or by offering our property.

We should therefore, form a number of committees all over the country to collect contributions in aid of the Afghan *mujahidin*.

### Joint commission set up

## Moroccan cultural accord signed

They also agreed on a joint paper to be submitted to the Conference on the Arabization of Higher Education in Arab Countries slated for next December.

The Saudi Arabian side welcomed the Moroccan initiative to offer 50 scholarships in law to Saudi Arabian students.

Iraqi and his delegation went to Dhahran Tuesday, where they visited the University of Petroleum and Minerals. They were the guests at a lunch given by the rector, Dr. Bakr Abdullah Bakr.

### Labor minister returns

RIYADH, Jan. 15 (SPA) — A Saudi-Arabian-Moroccan cultural commission will be established to follow up a cooperation agreement between the two countries. It will meet each January, alternating between here and Rabat. It will hold its first meeting in Rabat.

The decision was taken after talks here Tuesday between Sheikh Hassan ibn Abdallah Al-Sheikh, the minister of higher education and chancillon of Sandi Arabian universities, and Dr. Ezzeldin Al-Iraqi, the visiting Moroccan minister of education and training of cadres.

The two sides agreed to exchange experts, missions and research to improve links between universities, higher educational institutes and scientific and Islamic bodies in both countries.

The conference took decisions about social welfare institutions in member countries and their role in serving the public, the organization of manpower and the possibilities of making better use of Arab manpower in the region.

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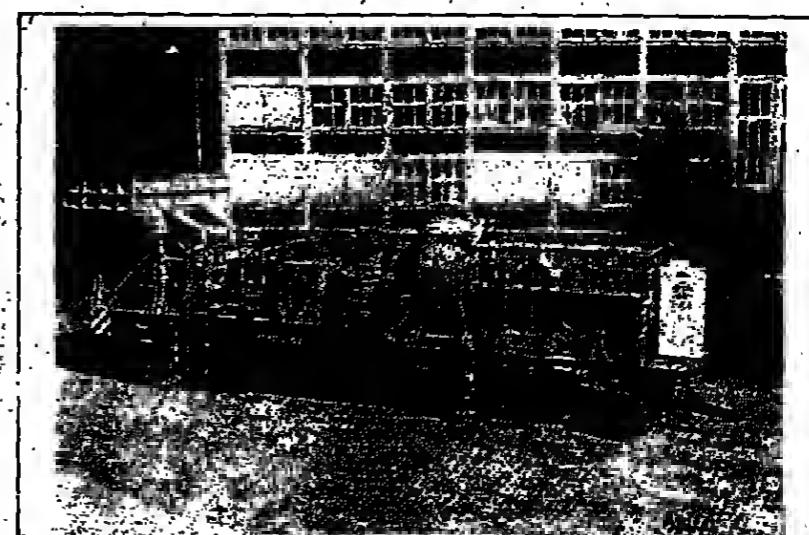
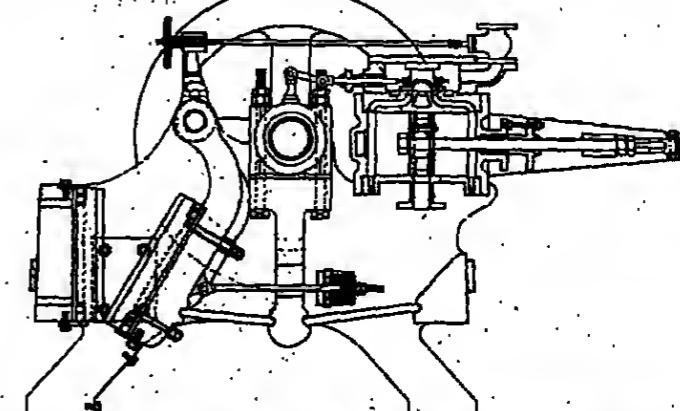


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**OAPEC chief says**

## 'Military power essential for effective oil weapon'

KUWAIT, Jan. 15 (AP) — Dr. Ali Atiq, secretary general of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, OAPEC, said Tuesday Arab oil can only be used as an effective weapon for liberating the occupied Arab territories if combined with military and political strength.

"In my opinion, oil can be used as a complementary rather than a self-sustained weapon, but in the light of the stagnation on

the military front, we cannot expect the use of the oil weapon will bring about miracles," Dr. Atiq said in an interview with the newspaper *Al Watan*.

"Oil cannot make up for political desintegration and the absence of military solidarity currently prevailing in the Arab world," he added.

"Oil will be a very effective weapon, if combined with political and military harmony and Arab determination not to part with Arab rights," Atiq said.

Atiq said international support for the Arab cause increased since the emergence of the Arab oil producers as a key world bloc in 1973. This support included the granting of observer status at the United Nations to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"But when that happened, the Arab side began to cast doubts on the legitimacy of our rights," Atiq added in an apparent reference to Egypt's signing of a separate peace treaty with Israel.

The Arab oil producers imposed an oil embargo against Western countries sympathizing with Israel, twice during the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars.

If fighting had continued for more than a few days in 1973, Atiq said, "oil would have played a larger and more effective role but the rifle's silence and the resort to negotiations from a weak position, deprived oil the opportunity to play its due role," he added.

Atiq also disclosed that Egypt was the first party to ask for the lifting of the oil embargo against the United States and said that Syria opposed the request.

Egypt was suspended last year from the ten-member OAPEC as part of Arab moves against it following the signing of its treaty with Israel.

OAPEC, founded in 1968 to promote Arab cooperation and development in the field of oil, now includes Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Algeria, Libya, Bahrain and Syria, with a total daily production of about 20 million barrels, or about 32 per cent of the world's production.



PROTEST: Thousands of Afghans pour into Pul-i-Charkhi prison after breaking down the main gate last week. They were protesting the small number of prisoners who were released after new government promises.

### *Northwest of Jerusalem* Jews plan new settlement

TEL AVIV, Jan. 15 (Agencies) — A small group of ultra-nationalist Israelis moved on to a mountain-top site northwest of Jerusalem Monday and said they will establish a new settlement there.

The settlers, members of Gush Emunim (faith bloc) which believes in the divine right of the Jewish people to all of the Biblical land of Israel, put up two tents and carried in supplies to the eight-hectare site.

They told reporters the land was owned by Jews and the government had "agreed in principle" to put up the settlement.

A military spokesman said Monday that about 10 members of a nearby Jewish settlement had been encamped on the site for more than two weeks, and the army had no orders

### Extremist leader arrested in Egypt

CAIRO, Jan. 15 (AP) — Egyptian police announced Monday that they had arrested a leader of an extremist group in connection with bomb explosions at two churches in the Mediterranean city of Alexandria, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

The police statement carried by the agency said Aly Mostafa el-Maghriby, one of the leaders of the radical Al Jihad Organization, was arrested in Alexandria on Sunday, after a gunfight with the police that left one officer dead and Maghriby himself wounded.

A large stock of ammunition was found in his apartment, as well as explosives similar to those used in the church bombings, the statement said.

The explosions took place on Jan. 6, the eve of the Coptic Orthodox Christmas, and resulted in the death of one person and the injury of seven others, sources in Alexandria said.

The police statement said that Egypt's state security forces had arrested 70 people last October belonging to a "deviate Muslim grouping called the Jihad Organization."

to remove them.

A spokesman for the defense ministry, which is responsible for West Bank matters, refused to comment on the report.

"This is not yet a settlement," one settler told Israeli television, "but in the future it will be one. We're waiting for that decision."

Cabinet Secretary Aryeh Naor said he knew no government decision regarding the site the settlers call Mitzpeh Givon, which is on a hilltop overlooking the present settlement of Givon, east of the Arab city of Ramallah.

"I have heard of no such thing, this is news to me," Naor told the Associated Press by telephone.

According to the television report, the settlers possess military communication equipment they claim was provided by army headquarters in Ramallah.

"We're guarding the site against Arab neighbors," the settler said.

Meanwhile, the Israeli parliament defeated a motion presented by former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan calling for a halt to work on preparation of a new site for the Elor Moreb settlement, which was ruled illegal by the Israeli Supreme Court.

In a heated parliamentary session Dayan argued that the new site at Jebel Kabir near the Arab city of Nablus holds no security value for Israel, and that it is senseless to move the settlement to the indefensible point.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin's coalition defeated the motion, ordering it struck from the agenda.

### Zia stresses better ties with India

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 15 (R) — President Zia Ul-Haq of Pakistan told Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Tuesday he expected relations between the two countries to improve during her term in office.

In a message to Mrs. Gandhi, Gen. Zia said Pakistan wished "to carry forward the process of improvement of relations for the mutual benefit of our two countries and the promotion of peace and harmony in our troubled region."

Zia's foreign affairs adviser, Agha

Shabir, sent a message to his Indian counterpart calling for stronger links between the two countries "at a time when critical developments are taking place in our region."

Pakistan and India have taken different stands on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Islamabad has protested against the move, New Delhi has accepted the Soviet explanation that its troops were called in by the Kabul government.

In a message to Mrs. Gandhi, Gen. Zia said Pakistan wished "to carry forward the process of improvement of relations for the mutual benefit of our two countries and the promotion of peace and harmony in our troubled region."

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## Hostages free; Dunn faces death in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 15 (Agencies) — El Salvador's ruling junta has bowed to the demands of a group of leftist militants and set free seven political prisoners in exchange for the release of diplomatic hostages from the Panamanian Embassy here.

The 50 leftist militants freed their six hostages, including the ambassadors to Panama and Costa Rica, and marched out of the embassy Monday night.

The militants, members of the Popular Leagues of Feb. 28, walked behind flags of Panama and their group, and chanted "The people will never be defeated" and "Long live the Panamanian ambassador."

The government of El Salvador agreed to meet at least one of the group's demands by freeing seven league members arrested last month after a bloody clash with national guardsmen.

As the militants fled out of the embassy after their four day occupation, spokesman Guillermo Jose Carlos Argueta said that if anything happened to them or the freed prisoners or any member of a popular movement "we will become more combative and violent."

The militants were driven to the university of El Salvador in a large bus draped with the Panamanian flag and league banners.

They met the seven released prisoners, led

by the envoy to Panama, David Perez Ramos, at the university.

He praised the ambassadors of Mexico and Venezuela for their "brilliant" mediating efforts that led to the release of the hostages. He said his life had never been threatened.

"We were treated very decently," he said.

Costa Rica's envoy, Alejandro Alvarado, was freed about 45 minutes before the militants walked out. A female hostage had been freed about an hour earlier.

The militants left the embassy after Human Rights Commission member Roberto Riveria Marteli arrived at the building and informed them the prisoners had been taken to the university and appeared to be in good health.

Meanwhile, South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn, held hostage by a Marxist guerrilla group, faced execution Tuesday unless the El Salvador government met his kidnappers demands.

The government refused to meet the demands, including recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The group said in December that Dunn would die Jan. 15 if the demands were not met.

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The group set the Tuesday deadline after postponing Dunn's original execution date of Dec. 28. A letter addressed to Dunn's family and a picture of Dunn holding a newspaper dated after Dec. 28 later were released to show he was still alive.

But that was the last contact with the guerrilla group.

The group had demanded publication of a lengthy political manifesto in 102 countries in 65 languages and severance of diplomatic relations with South Africa and Chile as well as recognition of the PLO.

There were no cash ransom demands.

The El Salvador government cut off ties with South Africa just hours after the kidnapping, but it said that move had been planned long in advance. The government refused the other demands and imposed a ban on publication of any guerrilla manifesto in El Salvador.

Dunn's wife made several pleas for her husband's release or at least some contact from the guerrillas. The most recent appeal to the guerrillas on Jan. 4 said: "Uncertainty of not knowing when my husband is coming to me ... is going to kill me."

## Parched Sahel appeals for food

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta, Jan. 15 (R) — Drought-stricken west African countries on the outer fringes of the Sahara Desert appealed Tuesday for urgent food aid to offset a shortage of almost one million tons of grain.

Sir Dawda Jawara, chairman of an eight-nation inter-state organization against drought in the region known as the Sahel, said this year's crop had been very discouraging because of poor, irregular

## Kostelanetz, popular maestro, dies

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP) — Conductor Andre Kostelanetz, who led a number of symphony orchestras and made frequent appearances with the New York Philharmonic since 1952, has died in Hawaii, his representative here said.

He was 78 and died late Sunday as a result of pneumonia, according to Edgar Vincent Associates, his representative.

Kostelanetz, who was vacationing in Hawaii, swung his baton in the service of

## 35 die in Indian sectarian strife

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (AP) — At least 35 persons were killed this month in sectarian violence in the northeastern state of Assam, the United News of India has reported.

The communal slayings occurred between Jan. 3 and 5, in confrontations between local Assamese residents and Bengalis, an Indian army spokesman was quoted as saying in Shillong, capital of

both classical and popular music, and his lush versions of the classics were top record sellers.

The Russian-born maestro came to the United States in 1922 and was naturalized as a U.S. citizen in 1928.

The story has been told that enroute to the United States he stopped in a Warsaw record shop and heard some American pop tunes, which he said bowled him over with their "dynamism and melody."

As it has done in the past, Moscow appears to have often used its allies as surrogates in areas where it prefers not to get directly involved. There are no official figures for the amount of Communist military aid to black Africa.

According to a Polish dissident journal published in mid-1973, total Soviet military aid to developing countries between 1971 and 1977 came to over \$15 billion.

There has also been growth in the East bloc's economic relations with black Africa, where Communists states have found markets for goods they may have been unable to sell in the West, in exchange for precious raw materials.

However, East bloc trade with black Africa is still tiny, representing only about one percent of its total foreign trade.

While the political and military efforts have clearly been coordinated, in the economic field there has been something of a free-for-all, with Communist allies sometimes competing directly against each other.

East Europe's relations with black Africa started picking up during the 1960's as Britain, France and Belgium were pulling out of their African colonies.

However, they really began moving in the 1970's when Portugal pulled out of the continent and liberation movements in southern Africa became more conspicuous.

In the past decade there have been frequent visits to black Africa by East bloc leaders, and in some cases these have resulted in the signing of treaties of cooperation and



SEPARATISTS GIVE UP: Corsican separatists led by Marcel Lorenzini (center right) surrender to French commandos. Three persons were killed and five wounded in the incident at an Ajaccio, Corsica, hotel. Nine hostages held by the gunmen were released unharmed. The separatists have been arraigned in Paris on a variety of charges. (AP Photo)

## Communist influence expanding

### Africa swarms with Soviet bloc advisers

VIENNA, Jan. 15 (R) — There are Czechoslovak doctors working in Guinea, Bulgarian engineers in Tanzania, Hungarian scientists in Zambia and East German military advisers in Mozambique.

They are some of the thousands of Soviet bloc specialists in black Africa who represent a Communist presence that has been steadily expanding over the past decade.

In the case of all Soviet bloc countries but Romania, their presence is part of a coordinated effort to expand Communist influence in a region of the world long regarded as a Western preserve.

Romania, a political maverick that has often clashed with Moscow on major policy issues, seems more interested in deepening ties with developing countries and the non-aligned movement in order to bolster its own independent stand within the Communist Warsaw Pact.

All the Soviet bloc countries have played, or are playing, some military role in black Africa, ranging from supplying arms to providing military advisers or training young African officers in Europe.

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friendship, previously reserved for Communist states.

The most active East bloc country in Africa is East Germany, which has played a role second only to the Soviet Union and built up the largest German presence in Africa since the collapse of the Kaiser's empire in 1918.

East German leader Erich Honecker made two Africa tours last year, in February and November, which produced 20-year-friendship treaties with Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

The treaty with the Mozambique government contains an explicit military aid clause and officials have admitted privately that East German advisers have been sent to help transform the Frelimo guerrilla forces into a regular national army.

East Berlin's African policies have not always met with success. Honecker's visit to Libya last February failed to produce an expected friendship treaty, and gave little hope for a boost in trade, particularly Libyan oil in exchange for machinery.

Hungary's relations with black Africa have grown steadily since 1973, mainly in the field of technical and scientific cooperation. There are officially reported to be 600 highly trained Hungarian specialists working in Africa.

On the military side, Hungary is reported to have special responsibility under a coordinated Warsaw Pact approach in Africa for assisting Mozambique in military training, along with East Germany.

## Tunisian hijacker gives up

PALERMO, Sicily, Jan. 15 (R) — An unarmed Tunisian, described as kind and gentle, gave himself up here early Tuesday 12 hours after hijacking an Alitalia DC9 airliner on a flight from Rome to Tunis.

All 89 passengers and crew were freed after an experience which one called "quite the most peaceful way to be kidnapped."

The Tunisian bad claimed he had an accomplice with a bomb. He was taken to Palermo jail after Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga promised his "maximum clemency."

A Tunisian passenger, who spoke at length with the hijacker during 10 tense hours of negotiations in French on the tarmac of Palermo's Punta Raisi Airport, said afterwards that there was no accomplice and no bomb.

An Alitalia spokesman confirmed that the hijacker was unarmed. He would not identify the name of the man but said he was 28 years old.

The hijacker sought the release of 25 political prisoners jailed in Tunis in 1976, the spokesman said, but according to confirmed reports the Tunisian government rejected his demand.

The man finally agreed to give himself up after Cossiga, in touch with Palermo from Rome, told negotiators in the control tower to promise him maximum sympathetic treatment.

The Tunisian earlier allowed the 20 women and children on board to leave the airliner and later permitted two sick passengers to be carried off on stretchers.

"Thank God we was so clam," said one of the passengers, Briton Derek Burn, 55. "It was quite the most peaceful way to be kidnapped."

The hijacker took control when the plane was nearing Tunis and for two hours it flew around the Mediterranean. It was refused landing rights in Tripoli and Malta, according to report here, and finally landed at Palermo for refueling.

Few passengers knew they had been hijacked until it landed. Its Italian captain, Furio Oggiano, told them that the route had been changed for "technical reasons."

A Tunisian passenger said the hijacker "was gentle and kind and wanted to show the world that a revolution is needed in our country."

"I said he should find another expression for his views," the passenger added.

"He told me he had a secret hand sign to alert his accomplice in the rear of the plane but I could sense he was alone."

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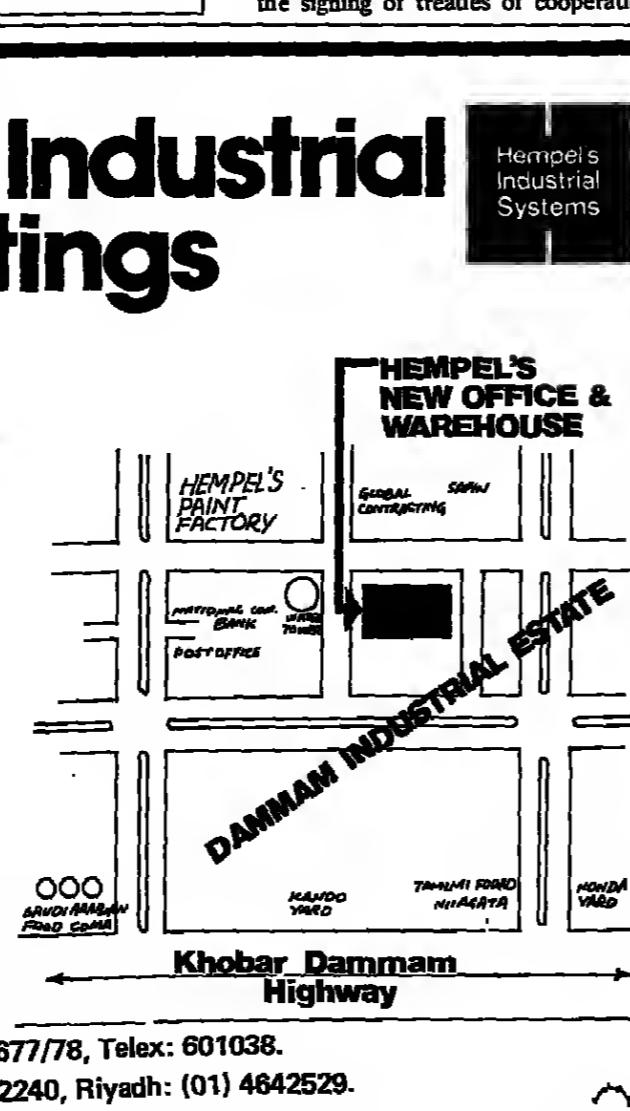
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Under discussion in NATO

## U.S. athlete urges Moscow boycott

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP) — Dwight Stones, the outspoken former world high jump record holder, came out strongly Monday in favor of a boycott of the summer Olympic Games in Moscow and said America's track and field athletes were looking for leadership from the government.

In addition, he was in favor of not allowing the Russians to participate in the Winter games next month at Lake Placid, New York.

"My main reaction to all of the political problems that have surfaced in the last 2½ months is that I wish there was somebody (in the Federal government) who would open his mouth and have some teeth in it," Stones is in New York to participate in a U.S. Olympic invitational track and field meet Saturday night.

"We need some leadership here, from both a political and sports point of view," the two-time Olympic bronze medalist continued. "I wish someone would take a stand in some

direction ... take a stand and stand behind it.

"The athletes would like to see some leadership. The people need some leadership.

The athletes would follow and the people would follow."

Stones, who recently came off a 1½-year suspension, a penalty levied by the U.S. Amateur Athletic Union because he illegally accepted more than \$33,000 from a television sports program, added, "I don't see where the American ideal will be served in Moscow this year."

"They (the International Olympic Committee) should never have allowed the Games in there in the first place," he said. "The political philosophy of the Eastern bloc countries is all wrong. Their emphasis is to get propaganda through sports. It is unwise to have the Games there."

"The Soviet action in Czechoslovakia 12 years ago and their action in Afghanistan now is not along the Olympic ideals of brother-

hood and peace. There should be somebody to tell the Russians now that if they don't pull out of Afghanistan by March 1, we will pull out of the Games."

In Monich, though, Vice President Walter Mondale's suggestion to move the summer Olympics from Moscow to Munich "is not feasible," the city said Monday.

Mondale has suggested that the Games could be moved to Munich, site of the 1972 Olympics, or to Montreal, where the 1976 Games were held.

Munich City government official Gunther Wolfbauer said that the Olympic village north of the city, built to house athletes and the press, had been rented and could not be taken over by the city.

Even though the stadiums still exist, many other problems such as the short length of time before the Games made any switch impossible.

"A switch of the games from Moscow to Munich would spell the end of the Olympics," Wolfbauer said.

In Sydney, Australia has assured the International Olympic Committee that it has every intention of competing in Moscow.

David McKenzie, an Australian delegate to the IOC, said Tuesday he had sent Lord Killanin, the IOC president, a message saying that his federation deplored the political use of the Games by some governments.

He and other Australian Olympic officials had all rejected calls from certain political circles for Australia to boycott the games because of the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan.

"I reassured the IOC that Australia intended to compete and would field a substantial team," he added.

As Warren Christopher, U.S. Deputy secretary for state, prepared to meet the NATO Council in Brussels Tuesday to discuss possible retaliation against the Soviet Union, the IOC made it clear it will stick to its traditional policy of shutting out politicians from the planning of the Games.

Lord Killanin, the IOC president, said at his Dublin home that he had not been consulted by any government on proposals to move the Olympics from Moscow.

"It would be physically impossible to move them at this stage anyway," Killanin said.

Christopher talked with Foreign Office officials in London for two hours Monday morning on what to do about the Afghanistan situation. The Olympics came up in the discussions, but Christopher met a guarded response.

Douglas Hurd, Foreign Office minister, told the House of Commons later that an alternative site for the Olympics should be considered in the light of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. But he added:

"It is not a matter for the government, but for the sporting authorities and the athletes themselves."

That is just the attitude the IOC wants governments to take. It has always resisted interference by politicians in the Olympic Games.

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Seventh seeded Wojtek Fibak of Poland advanced by dropping Heinz Guethardt of Switzerland, 2-6, 7-5, 6-4. Fifth ranked Eddie Dibbs ousted Dilly Martin, 6-2, 6-4.

Other first round results:

Bill Scanlon defeated Terry Moor, 6-4, 7-6, Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia dropped Mike Cahill, 6-0, 7-5, Johan Kriek of South Africa beat Joel Bailey, 6-2, 6-0, Balazs Taroczy of Hungary ousted Charles Owens, 7-6, 7-5, Vijay Amritraj of India defeated Pat Dupre, 6-2, 6-4, and Butch Walts beat Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 6-4, 6-4.

In Towson, Maryland, top seeded Harold Solomon ended a marathon day of tennis Monday with an easy 6-1, 6-2 triumph over Mike Grant during the opening round of the Grand Prix tennis tournament.

Solomon, the defending champion, completed the victory in less than 50 minutes, in contrast to the general order of the day which featured long, three set matches and included five tie breakers.

The most exciting match went to fifth seeded Tom Gorman, who outlasted Ross Case of Australia 7-6, 6-7, 7-6, in three hours and 15 minutes.

Gorman won the first tie breaker 7-3, case the second 9-7 and Gorman the decisive one, 7-5.

The tournament is sponsored by the First National Bank of Maryland.

All the other seeded players also advanced, No. Four Marty Riessen defeated Nick Saviano, 6-2, 6-4, and No. Seven Geoff Masters of Australia downed Paul Kronk 6-0, 6-7, 7-6.

In an earlier match, unseeded Mark Edmondson won in straight sets, dominating Bob Trogolo, 6-3, 6-1, in 46 minutes.

Also, Giles Moreton defeated Matt Mitchell, 6-3, 4-6, 7-6, George Hardie downed Chris Cachel, 2-6, 6-4, 6-1, and Chris Mayotte ousted Howard Schoenfeld 7-5, 2-6, 6-2.

In Las Vegas, Nevada, Unseeded Diane Desor upset top seeded Leslie Allen 4-6, 6-3, 6-1 in a first round match at a women's tennis tournament Monday night.

There was one other upset Monday as play began in the six-day tournament at the Cambridge Racket Club. Eighth seeded Yvonne Vermaak of South Africa lost to unseeded Glynis Cole of Britain, 6-0, 6-2.

Third seeded Renata Tomanova of Czechoslovakia advanced to the second round by downing Kay McDaniel 7-5, 1-6, 6-4. Fourth Seeded Lele Forood eliminated Linda Seigal 6-2, 7-6. Fifth Seeded Barbara Potter topped Trey Lewis 6-4, 6-4, and Sixth Seeded Ruta Gerulaitis whipped Marcie Louis 6-1, 6-3.

Three other matches were played with unseeded women. Barbara Jordan defeated Nina Bohm of Sweden 6-4, 6-2. Anne Hobbs of Britain topped Heidi Eisterlechner of West Germany 6-3, 3-6, 6-0 and Iris Riedel of West Germany downed Carol Baily 7-5, 6-1.

Second Seeded Ilana Kloss of South Africa and seventh seeded Rosalyn Fairbank were to play their first round matches Tuesday. Fairbank will face 14-year-old Andrea Jaeger, who won eight straight matches in advancing from pre-qualifying to the main draw of the 32-woman tournament.



WICKET: Groundsmen work on the Melbourne Cricket Ground wicket after heavy rain washed out international play between Australia and England earlier this week. (AP photo)

**Swansea, Wigan through****Palace, Chelsea upset in Cup matches**

LONDON, Jan. 15 (R) — First Division promotion club Crystal Palace and Second Division leader Chelsea were the victims of startling upsets in the English Football Association Cup replays Monday night.

Palace, which has fallen back to mid-table in Division One after battling for the lead early in the season, could not survive a rash of injuries and went down 2-1 to Swansea of

Division Two in their third round second replay.

Chelsea, which took over the Second Division lead by blasting four goals in against its main rival, Newcastle, Saturday, were upset 1-0 at home by Wigan of the Fourth Division.

RESULTS:  
F.A.Cup Third Round

Palace 0 Wigan 1 (Wigan is away)

**By two strokes****Stadler takes Desert Classic golf**

PALM SPRINGS, California, Jan. 15 (AP) — Craig Stadler put together a five under par 67 Moody for a two stroke victory in the 90 hole, day late Bob Hope Desert Classic that kicked off the Professional Golfers' Association tour for 1980.

Stadler, 26, a former U.S. Amateur champion, acquired the first official title of his four year tour career. He posted a 343 total; 17 under par for the tournament that started

six days ago and was thrown 24 hours behind schedule by heavy rains last week.

Stadler won the Magnolia Classic in 1970, but it is listed as a second tour event and does not count as an official title.

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## Carter's stand on SALT leaves grim outlook

By Paul Macdonald

### WASHINGTON —

President Jimmy Carter's decision, in the wake of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, to abandon the SALT II treaty — at least for the time being — finally scuttles the flagship of the president's foreign policy.

Since the Senate is in no mood now to even consider ratification of the treaty, it was a realistic move; but it was apparently a difficult, almost tragic, decision for Carter to take, and one that will have grave consequences.

Three months ago the Soviet Union warned bluntly that it would go on "a war footing" if the U.S. Senate failed to ratify the treaty. The threat presumably remains valid, although the impetus for abandoning the treaty now comes from the White House rather than Capitol Hill. The Americans take the threat seriously, and there is already discussion about the need to build up America's arsenals to meet the Kremlin's likely acceleration of strategic arms development.

The White House said recently that the failure of the arms treaty "could have a serious impact on the defense budget during the coming decade." One senior White House source said it was quite likely Carter's SALT II decision "could have a budgetary impact" in the next few months.

It looks as though Carter is going to have to give up rather more than SALT. According to one school of expert thought here, he may also be forced to abandon his long-standing commitment to nuclear non-proliferation, for the most nakedly expedient of reasons.

The judgment of most American analysts is that Russia's strategic interests will lead now toward infiltration and destabilization of Pakistan, to the east and south of Afghanistan.

The reasons for this, and for the Kremlin's likely decision to leave Iran alone for the moment, are many and complicated. There is a keen Soviet desire to gain access to the port of Karachi, to which the Chinese, thanks to their newly-built Kakoram Highway have easy access already. There is the need to forestall a rapid rise in pro-American sentiment in Pakistan, and there is an intense Russian need to remain on good terms with India.

Iran, for the time being, offers the Soviet Union the dubious dual gift of a lot of oil and a lot of trouble. It is true that in the coming decade the Soviet Union will become a net importer of oil, and access to the Gulf oilfields will be of great strategic and economic importance. But for now the Kremlin is thought to believe that it had best carry favor with Iran and then leave it on the shelf for future needs.

For the moment, Pakistan is the natural target: it is weak and unstable, and in the Baluchi and Pathan tribal regions dangerously fissiparous. No Kremlin official could possibly ignore it.

Carter's most weighty response to the crisis, in the view of most analysts here, should be directed toward Pakistan. The currently most acceptable solution is for the U.S. to resume arms sales to the Pakistan military, even though Congress, with the administration's acquiescence, voted last year to deny military credits to Pakistan because it was assumed to be busily building an atomic bomb.

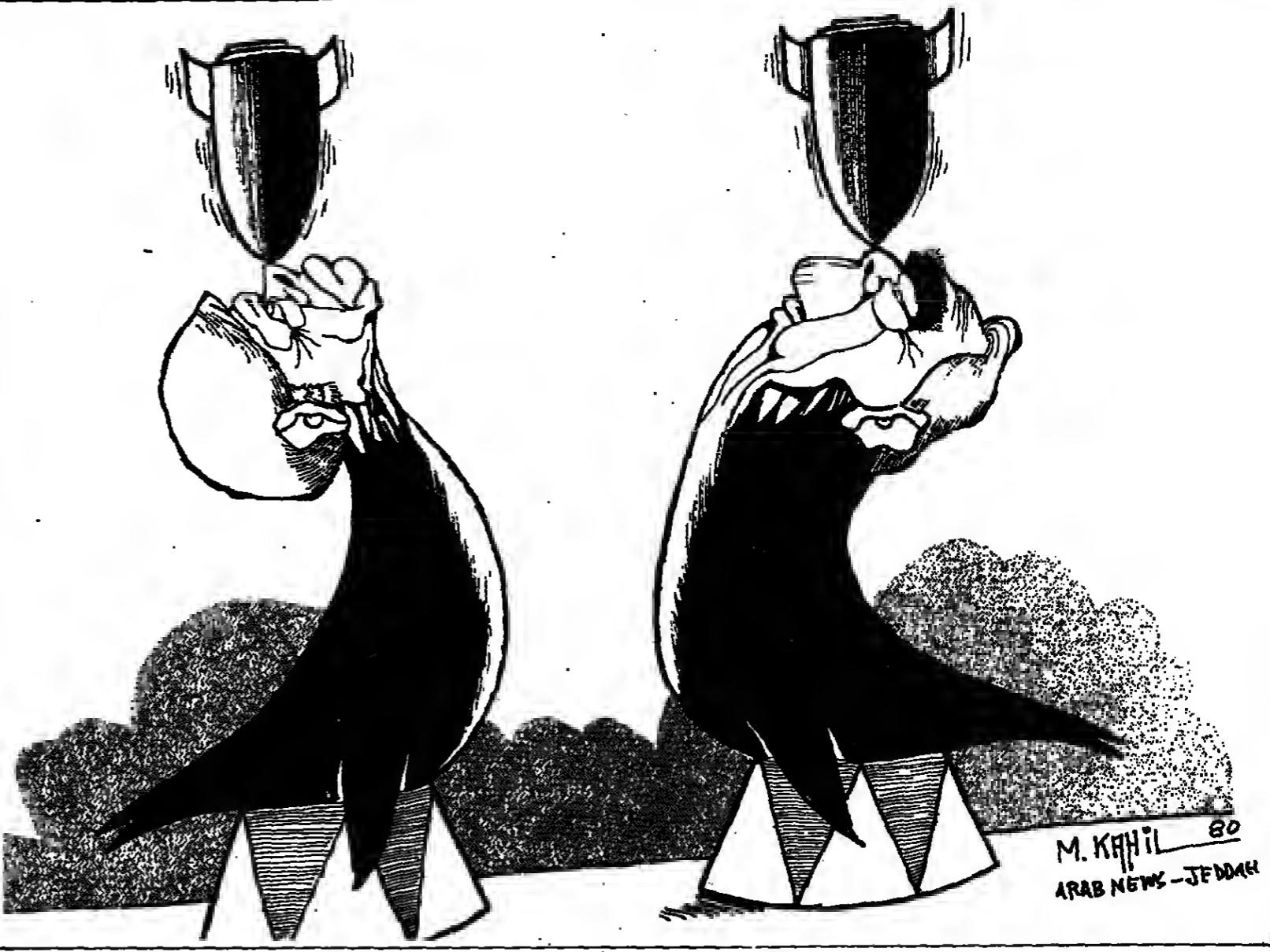
To offer Pakistan weapons would be seen — in India, and in certain politically sensitive corners of the U.S. — as tacit acceptance of Pakistan's nuclear programs. Carter would thus find himself in the unenviable position of having to give his blessing to a notorious example of nuclear proliferation in a part of the world where the use of atomic weapons if both sides obtain them — seems more likely than elsewhere.

Not only would Carter be regarded as having abandoned another plan in his foreign policy, he would also annoy India beyond reason and drive New Delhi farther from the paths of non alignment and deeper into the Soviet orbit.

Carter and his advisers are, of course, mulling over other options. But they are all, to judge from Moscow's annoyed reaction thus far, more of symbolic than actual use in bunting Soviet pride. The move to boycott the Olympic Games is gaining surprisingly wide acceptance.

But other ideas, such as breaking diplomatic ties with Afghanistan or placing American ground forces inside Pakistan, have been rejected by the White House, where memories of Vietnam abound. (OFNS)

arab news



## Afghanistan: The Red Man's Burden?

By Robert Stephens & Mark Frankland

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, like that in Czechoslovakia in 1968, has shocked Western opinion and strengthened the band of anti-Soviet bawks throughout the world. It has alarmed many of the non-aligned countries and brought criticism even from within the Communist bloc.

But does it mean a drastic revision, as President Carter implies, of Western assumptions about Soviet foreign policy? Does it mean the end of detente and a return by the Soviet Union to a more aggressive Cold War policy?

The Soviet action in Afghanistan can be seen in a variety of ways. The historically minded may see it as a modern version of the "Great Game" played by Britain and Russia in the nineteenth century for control of the land route to India and as a resumption of Russia's traditional drive toward the warm waters of the Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

But the Russians today already have warships in the Indian Ocean and the use of friendly ports, such as Aden.

Moreover, the Great Game has changed its dimensions and character. It now involves a wide geopolitical complex stretching from the Black Sea to the Bay of Bengal.

Russia, China and America are enmeshed in a criss-cross of alliances and enmities in the subcontinent itself with independent India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The Great Game today is a globe game played for the allegiance of the Third World looking for a place in the 20th century. For Afghanistan's fate has been determined not simply by Great Power rivalry, but by the pressures of its own internal development.

The Soviet intervention can thus also be seen as a short-term attempt to stabilize a key point in the turbulent arc of their southern frontier, a border that marches with their own Muslim republics.

But many people and most governments in the West see the Soviet action as a revival of the inherently predatory nature of foreign policy. They fear it means Moscow's increased readiness to use military force — escalating in nature from Angola through Ethiopia to Afghanistan — to back up a doctrine of unrelenting ideological struggle which is incompatible with Western ideas of detente.

In this context the crucial date for Afghanistan was not December, 1979, when the Red Army intervened. It was April, 1978, when the twin Afghan Communist parties with military help overthrew the former Daoud regime. So when the Soviet Union intervened it was not just a neighbor.

The Soviet logic is as follows. No state has the right to interfere in another state's affairs. But when a fellow-socialist state is threatened, then "proletarian internationalism" demands that other socialist states come to the rescue.

Ever since Khrushchev embarked on "peaceful coexistence", the Russians have said that this did not mean freezing the world status quo. Brezhnev has said: "We make no secret of the fact that we see detente as the way to create more favorable conditions for peaceful socialist and Communist construction."

This was the implication of the 1972 agreement between President Nixon and Brezhnev to cooperate in the prevention of war.

But in now raising the level of military intervention

in the ideological struggle, the Russians seem to be wanting to have their cake and eat it.

The typical Soviet official will smile pityingly at this conclusion and say: that is the way history is going and there is no way you can stop it. This Soviet belief in the Red Man's Burden is as genuine as the ethics of Victorian imperialism.

From a broader perspective, what is damaging and saddening about this Soviet doctrine is that it insists on imposing a Manichean view of the world — Communism versus capitalism. The Americans at the start of the Carter administration tried to spread their Manichean world view in favour of accepting a more complex world. It would be a great pity if they should now be scared back into it.

For apart from emergency measures to prevent further Afghanistans, the need now is to save what remains of common ground in detente and to seek an understanding with the Soviet Union on the limits of peaceful competition in other fields.

But the Russians must realize that, unless detente is consolidated by restraint in "grey areas" like Afghanistan, the atmosphere of public confidence needed for expanding detente will eventually be destroyed and slide back to the Cold War will accelerate, with disastrous results for everyone. (In calling for delay in the Senate ratification debate on SALT II, President Carter has made a virtuality of political necessity.)

What can the West do? It would be wise to leave as far as possible the initiative in any international condemnation and sanctions through the United Nations to the Third World and the non-aligned movement, especially Afghanistan's neighbors.

A major problem here is that India, the biggest of these countries, has previously played the Afghan card against Pakistan. Mrs. Gandhi may hesitate to offend Russia if the United States resumes arms supplies to Pakistan.

If the West rushes in now with condemnation and calls for new military bases and alliances, it risks weakening the salutary political impact on the rest of the Third World of the Soviet take-over of one of its members. There are two kinds of indirect military measures the West might take. One is to strengthen support for the Muslim rebels and other opposition groups inside Afghanistan.

This has probably been happening on a limited scale for the past year via China and Pakistan. But

## S. Korea's economic 'miracle'

By Brian Eade

HONG KONG —

When a group of North Korean officials were paying their first visit to South Korea in the early 1970s, one delegate is said to have remarked on the difficulties his hosts must have encountered in concentrating all the country's cars in the capital for the occasion.

"The cars were easy," a South Korean official replied. "The really tough one was moving in all the skyscrapers."

South Koreans love to tell the story to foreigners, and it says everything about the pride and confidence they feel in their economic "miracle." Twenty-five years ago they were just another impoverished Asian nation struggling for an identity after decades of rule from Tokyo, and struggling for food and shelter after a terrible, pulverizing civil war.

The North, they say, might still be in the dark age, but we now have our own steel, shipbuilding and automobile industries, we're a power in electronics, textiles and construction, we've become a watchword for economic growth, full employment, and rising expectations in a world haunted by the prospect of recession and a suspicion that there's nowhere for the poor to go but down.

How it was done is easily understandable though, alas, by no means available to be simplified, packaged and applied to other countries. Culture, history and circumstances are of paramount importance.

The North looms like a malevolent ogre above the national psyche. "Dunkirk" spirit has become a way of life. Hard work is a virtue yes, but it's also a necessity. That South Koreans can now own, or aspire to own a car, a television, a refrigerator is regarded as the icing on the cake. The issue has been national survival.

The age-old texture of life in a Confucian society has made things easier. Self-interest comes a distant second to the welfare of the social organism. Conflict and confrontation are to be avoided in favor of reason and compromise.

Eighteen years of unified and intelligent dictatorship by the late President Park Chung-hee served to establish the direction and the dynamic by which these realities could be reborn. Purposeful and flexible central planning by government, plus a well-educated, cheap and docile labor force, were the keys to success.

The government's Economic Planning Board acts as the super ministry mapping out strategic

the Muslim rural rebels are weak and uncoordinated and the Russians have taken swift measures to neutralize the suspect Afghan Army and Air Force.

A rebellion openly fomented from Pakistan could also lead to a highly dangerous situation if Russia retaliates across the border and the United States finds itself called upon to give military backing to Pakistan. President Carter has unilaterally committed the U.S. to come to Pakistan's assistance under its long-standing but recently moribund defense agreement with that country.

But elsewhere U.S. support for neighboring countries should stop short of demanding bases, which are politically hazardous for the local regimes to accept.

Any new security pact would be best self-organized by the countries of the region, with American aero-naval forces kept well in the background.

If other Afghanistans are to be prevented, more important than more arms is urgent Western attention to the economic needs of the Third World, and especially those directly affected by the Afghan crisis. Turkey, for example, with a long frontier with Russia, is crying out for massive economic help to save it from a creeping civil war and revolutionary disintegration, a fate for which the economic burden of far too big an army is partly responsible.

Other more immediate measures suggested to demonstrate Western displeasure all have snags, but may nevertheless be pursued as politically necessary. A boycott of the Olympic Games, for example, might appease popular Western feeling but might not find support from a majority of countries.

Stopping exports of grain and high technology to the Soviet Union and a suspension of political visits and cultural exchanges could be little more than a symbolic demonstration. Perhaps more impressive would be a mass recall of NATO ambassadors from Moscow, but it is doubtful if France or West Germany would agree.

Finally, the awkward question has to be asked — is the main aim of Western policy now to punish Russia or to help the Afghan people and the people of other countries like Afghanistan which are poor, and looking for the way to a better life? (OFNS)

## saudi press review

A majority of newspapers Tuesday led with Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal's talks with his British counterpart, Lord Carrington. They quoted the prince as saying the two countries agreed that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan posed a serious threat to the world. Some papers led with Monday meeting of the Council of Ministers, and reported that the council discussed a report by the Planning Minister, now in its fourth year.

Newspapers highlighted Prince Saud's press conference after his discussions with Lord Carrington. He was reported to have said that Saudi Arabia and Britain agree that the Arab-Israeli conflict affects Middle East destiny. President Carter's reported threat to use all resources in the crises now gripping Afghanistan and Iran and

the Soviet Union's reported reinforcement of its position for further occupation figured prominently in <

Najran

## A weekend in the country

Story and photographs  
by Clare Kent

NAJRAN — The man beckoned and smiled. A few minutes before he had been drawing water from the deep well nearby. Some of his children had been watching us picnicking under the tall palm trees behind a mud wall. When we spoke to them they rushed shyly back to their father.

They were bright-eyed children. One tiny girl in a red dress burst into tears when we

On the floor there were brightly colored rugs which spread up over the cushions placed around the wall. We sat there for a while, sipping juice brought to us by the children.

tried to photograph her. The father laughed and called her forward, but she refused to come.

We followed the man through the studded wooden door in the high mud wall. The children ran in ahead of us. A very old woman, perhaps the grandmother, greeted us inside the courtyard of the house.

The man was very proud to have us as his guests and we were delighted to be invited

into one of the lovely tall mud houses of Najran.

Chicken scurried about in the courtyard. A few well-fed goats lived in a pen at one end. Muhammad, our host, was very pleased with his goats. He told us the cost of each and pointed out a pregnant female whose kids would soon bring him more wealth.

The house was L-shaped, with the courtyard completing the rectangle. We were ushered through a door in the angle of the house and found ourselves at the foot of the stairs.

The smell goat was strong on the first floor. There were two store rooms, one full of what looked like animal feed, the other empty. The animals were moved inside during the cold weather.

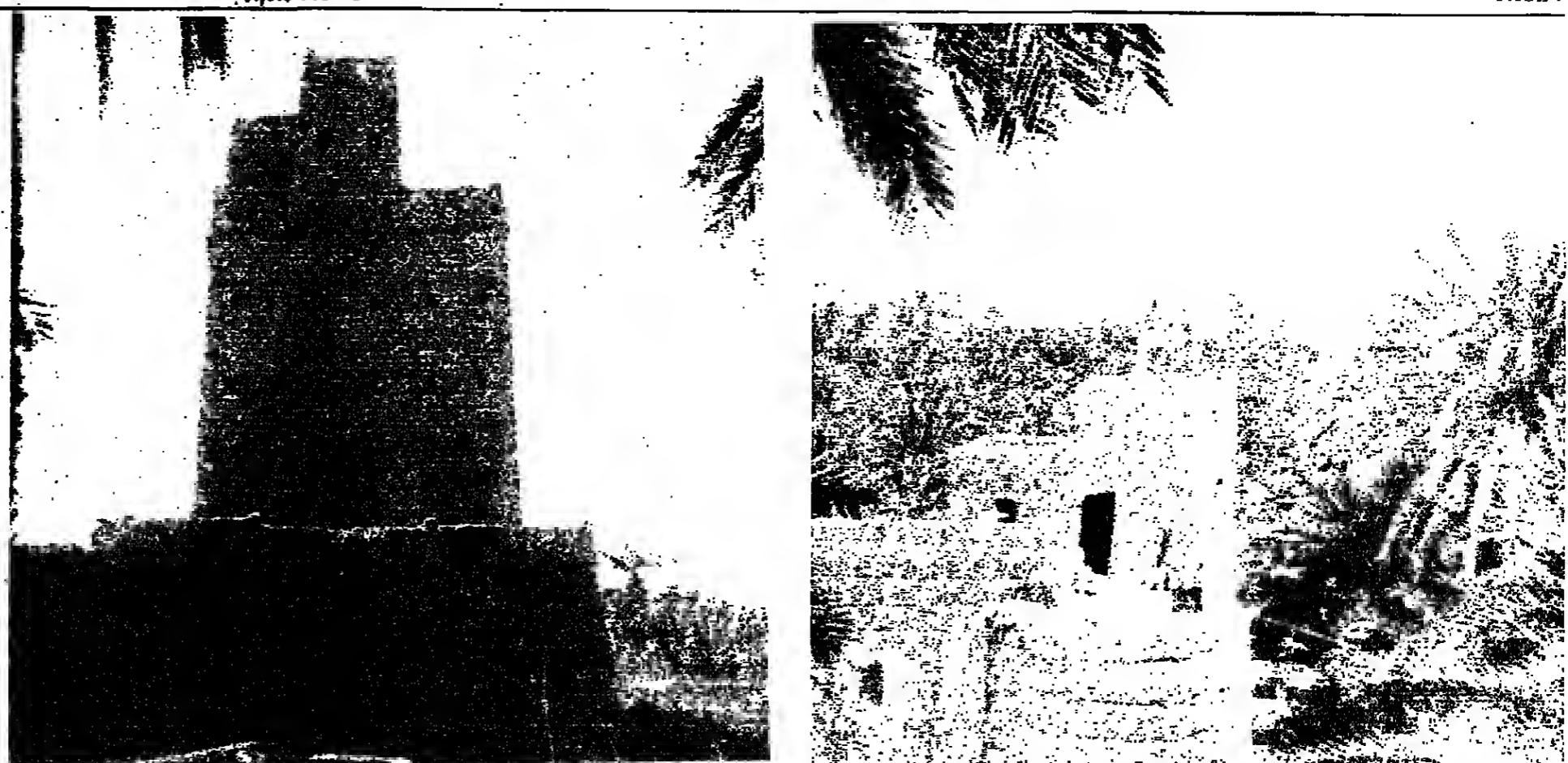
The stairs, like the rest of the house, were mud. They spiralled upwards, their edges worn and slippery. It was very dark. These seemed to be wooden supports in the walls and ceilings but it seemed amazing that a spiral staircase could be made of mud.

There were four floors to the house, plus two flat roof areas at the top. As we stumbled up the steep, uneven steps in the semi-dark, we heard giggles from above. Muhammad called out, but a door slammed and there was no reply.

The door belonged to the women's quarters. Our host hammered on it unsuccessfully. It was firmly locked. First he raged, then he entreated, but the women had seen a man in our party and preferred to stay out of sight.

On the fourth floor we were shown into a delightful room. It was about twenty feet long and twelve feet wide. There were windows on three sides to catch all the breezes. The wall around each window was decorated with geometric shapes in white, green, blue and red paint. There was no glass on the windows but each had a wooden slatted shutter.

On the floor there were brightly colored



One of the tall, mud houses of Najran

rugs which spread up over the cushions placed around the wall. We sat there for a while, sipping juice brought to us by the children.

Our host soon noticed our glances out of the windows. He sprang up at once more to lead us up onto roof.

At the top of the stairs was the kitchen. It was a small square room containing a gas

stove with a gas container beside it, a large drum of water, and shelves full of large dried milk tins.

Outside, one flat roof area had an open fire-place where a coffee pot was simmering on some embers. Next to it was a large cooking pot, almost a cauldron and a place for cooking bread.

The other roof area had mattresses and

bedding airing over the parapet. In the very hot weather the family sleep out there.

The view from the crenellated parapet was splendid. The roof was on a level with the tops of the palm trees. Across the sea of grey-green fronds the distant barren mountains stood out against the blue sky. Down below the courtyard of another house was visible, goats and chickens again, and a

shaggy donkey.

Climbing back down the spiral staircase was even more hazardous. Our genial host protested at our leaving. But at last we were back in the courtyard, shaking hands all round.

As we drove away, Muhammad was back at the well, drawing more water for his family and his flocks.



Chicken scurried about in the courtyard. A few well-fed goats lived in a pen at one end.

*The lean years*

## America feels the pinch

By Robert Reno

NEW YORK.—America's economic outlook for 1980 is wretched. Unemployment will spiral and inflation rate will look good only when compared with that of 1979.

Federal Reserve officials say this is all necessary, even desirable if inflation is to be mastered in the 1980s. But there are skeptics.

Before 1979, it was widely supposed that

Unemployment will keep rising throughout the year and won't peak until 1981, when it will be perilously close to 9 per cent.

some special talent for preventing crises and depression lay with the bankers and the Federal Reserve System, then a magical thing "only 15 years old," says John Kenneth Galbraith, one of the more prominent dissenters. "We are now hearing from the banks and the Federal Reserve that financial genius, manifested through monetary policy, will be our salvation. High interest rates, tight money and resulting recession will end inflation. We need to be skeptical now as people learned they should have been then."

Others applaud the Federal Reserve's deliberate decision to engineer a recession. They only worry that it will lose its nerve.

"If it reserves course, its credibility will be lost for many years to come, particularly in the international community," says the Bank of America. "The commitment of restraint will have to be strong, for there are few short-run benefits, and many costs, in the fight against inflation."

In other words, 1980 is going to be a bad year.

"The recession will affect all levels of the economy," says the bank. Unemployment, under 6 per cent for most of 1979, will increase to nearly 7.5 per cent in 1980. The recession is expected to last about three quarters, with the economy beginning a weak recovery in the second half of 1980."

Chase Econometric Associates is not optimistic. "Unemployment will increase by giant steps to over 8 per cent by next summer," says Lawrence Chimerine, its chief economist. He also sees a 12 per cent drop in pre-tax corporate profits and no real victory over inflation. "Inflation will slow from the present 12 per cent pace to about 9 per cent next year."

The UCLA Business Forecast predicts an 11.1 per cent increase in the consumer price index in 1980. It also is offering a particularly bleak unemployment outlook. Joblessness, it says, will keep rising throughout the year and won't peak until 1981, when it will be perilously close to 9 per cent.

A panel of labor relations experts convened recently by the Conference Board concluded that wage gains in the 1980s will be completely erased by continuing high inflation. In other words, workers will be no better off and probably much worse off, regardless of how much they make next year.

Frank Doyle, vice president of the General Electric Co., disagrees. "People simply won't stand for it," he says. "On the union front, increased militancy and willingness to accept strife will mandate higher settlements to offset the real earnings loss."

Michael Evans, an economist predicts Congress will be forced to cut taxes next year.

"Once the unemployment rate exceeds 7 per cent in early 1980, Congress will begin debating the merits of another tax cut," says Evans. "But it probably will not pass until after mid-year and will not go into effect until the start of fiscal 1981. This tax cut will be beneficial to the economy since it will be more oriented towards the supply side than previous reductions. However, it will come too late to affect the course of the economy in 1980 and will be too modest to have a major effect in increasing savings, investment and productivity."

"Trying to forecast the course of economic events during the year 1980 — is an exercise in futility," says Walter Fackler, professor of business economics at the University of Chicago. "We don't even know where we are now, much less where we are going. Moreover, we are beset by imponderables, which cloud our all to feeble foresight."

"The economic outlook for the United States in 1980 is certainly one of the most perplexing on record," says John Casson, a corporate economist with the American Express Co.—(Newsday)

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## Soviet aggression hurts East-West trading ties

VIENNA, Jan. 15 (R) — The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is threatening to take an unexpected economic toll on East-West relations in Europe.

The intervention late last month prompted President Jimmy Carter to cut Washington's surplus grain shipments, high technology deliveries and government-guaranteed credits to the Soviet Union and call on America's allies to do the same.

It is now also spilling over into the private sector, with many Western bankers reviewing their lending policies towards Communist countries and considering a special "political premium" for the increased risks they see in East-West business.

The situation is still unclear since the "Euromarkets," international banking networks established outside all national limits, are an unorganized giant not easily rallied to one country's political campaigns.

But the market's "Eurobankers" seem reluctantly inclined toward a tougher stance toward the Soviet bloc, one that goes against both the Western desire to lend and the Eastern need to borrow.

Western bankers can hardly be expected to

welcome any tightening of the Euromarkets, especially this year when they will be called upon to "recycle" \$60 to \$80 billion of OPEC.

The Communist states, long considered among the best credit risks around, could also hardly welcome any restrictions. Before the Afghanistan crisis occurred, they were expected to seek up to \$6 billion on the Euromarkets this year.

By freezing all Iranian assets in the U.S. last year, Carter showed he was willing to try to use the international banking system as a weapon against countries acting in sharp violation of American interests, Western bankers said.

The Afghanistan crisis, with the accompanying uncertainty over Moscow's next move and Washington's response, has resulted in a further step toward undermining of the economic detente built up during the 1970s, they said.

"The difference between the market now and last year is that it will become much more political," one senior banker in Luxembourg told Reuters. "There will be much more interference by governments."

## Coal, nuclear power seen as economical oil alternatives

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (R) — Coal and nuclear power are the only economically viable alternatives to oil as sources of energy for the rest of this century, a report prepared by the United States National Academy of Sciences said Monday.

The report, commissioned by the federal Energy Department at a cost of \$4 million over four years, said solar energy would probably not become a major energy source before 2000 because it was too expensive.

It recommended that the United States develop a major synthetic fuels industry, expand exploration for new sources of oil and gas and increase energy conservation programs.

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Tuesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.61	7.75	7.73
Deutsche Mark (100)	196.00	196.50	196.00
Swiss F (100)	213.00	213.00	212.50
Freoch F (100)	83.00	84.00	83.60
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.00	42.00
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	103.50	103.00
Syrian Lira (100)	—	78.50	86.60
Egyptian Pound	—	4.58	4.52
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.40	12.40
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.53	11.46
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	90.00	90.00
Qatar Riyal (100)	—	91.00	91.00
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.95	8.95
Iranian Rial (100)	—	25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	—	10.00	—
Yemeni Rial (100)	—	74.50	74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	42.90
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	34.15
Gold kg.	74,800.00	—	—
10 Tolas bar	8,800.00	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yeo (1,000)	14.42	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.88	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	120.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00	178.00	177.60
Spanish Peso	—	52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	82.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	48.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gable St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

## PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE  
15TH JANUARY, 1980  
27TH SAFAR, 1400.

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
3	Hallane Patriot	Alpha	1 Crs/Reefer	13-1-80
4	Jalarshmi	SSMS	Sorghum/Maize/Rice	13-1-80
5	Darfur	A.E.T.	Reefers/Contrs	13-1-80
6	Union Kingston	Atter	Tyres	14-1-80
7	Corinne	Red Sea	Ctrs/Steel/Gen.	12-1-80
8	Cape Ortegal	G.C.E.	Barley	8-1-80
9	Wild Flamingo	O.C.E.	Reefer	10-1-80
10	Flavie	Kanoo	Ctrs/Gen/Grain	9-1-80
11	Allmen Malik	Fayez	Fruit Juice	14-1-80
12	Violetta	H.T.A.	Verba General	13-1-80
13	Mount Olympus	Anso	Peat/Poles	9-1-80
14	Maldive Venture	O.Trade	Barley/Gan.	14-1-80
15	Saudi Crown	A.E.T.	Containars	14-1-80
16	Hamid	Fayez	Dura/m. Seed	12-1-80
17	Odyssaeus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	12-1-80
18	Stringa	Alasbah	Reber	11-1-80
19	North Empress	Red Sea	Tiles/Gen/Stl/Jim.	11-1-80
20	Al Mora	O.Trade	General	12-1-80
21	Baarmals	Alireza	Durra	11-1-80
22	(Mardi)	A.E.T.	General/Contrs.	14-1-80
23	Rishi Atri	S.N.L.	Asbestos Pipes	15-1-80
24	Harmann Sif	Orri	Tyres/Gan	14-1-80
25	Concordia Star	Alasbah	Medco	15-1-80
26	Malbourne Express	Star	Reefer	13-1-80
27	Bora Universal	S.E.A.	Rice/Barley/Gen	14-1-80
28	Arya Noosh	S.E.A.	Rice/Barley/Gen	14-1-80
29	Arya Noosh	Star	Flour/General	13-1-80
30	Condor	Abdullah	General/Utilites	13-1-80
31	Forte	Alpha	Barley	4-1-80
32	Aegis Tritannic	Abdullah	Ctrs/Steel/General	8-1-80

### COMMERCIAL PORT OF JUBAIL: SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HRS.

TUESDAY 27.1.15.1.80

Berth	Ship	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
5	Baron Macsay	Kanoo	Cement Clinkers	9-1-80
4	Sun Kim	Kanoo	Cement Clinkers	13-1-80
2	Katori Maru	Gulf Agency/Steel Pipe	14-1-80	
		and Gen/Cargo		
		Barberines	Bulk Cement	10-1-80

AT ANCHORAGE:

VSL EXPTD. WIN 24 HRS. Indian Faith — Kanoo

Tonn. Dischd. (Ft ons): 8922

## Market advances in buying binge

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 — After opening steady, advancing sharply higher Monday in early heavy trading, the market continued to gain and gave up some early gains in late trading to bounce back in the last half hour of trading closing up on the day up 5.04 to 863.57 on 53.1 million shares in a binge of speculative trading in low-priced mining stocks.

Advancing issues led declining issues by a 3 to 2 ratio. The Dow Jones Transports was up 1.22 to 258.23 and the Dow Jones Utilities gained .13 to 109.36. The AMEX closed at 258.69.

Among the most active NYSE: ASE on the day, Texaco up 2 1/2 to 30 3/4, Northgate Expl. up 4 1/4 to 14 1/2, Exxon up 4 to 53 1/2, Kanso gained 2 1/2 to 40 1/2, Merrill Lynch up 4 1/2 to 21 1/2, Witco Corp. down 5 1/2 to 16 1/2, Gulf Western up 2 1/2 to 19, Astro jumped 5 1/2 to 50 1/2 on News, Wright Hargraves 4 8/16 up 1 8/16, Federal Resources up 1 1/2 to 10 1/2, Campbell Chebougan up 1 1/2 to 13 1/2, Dynacolor unchanged at 12 1/2, GT Busins Pete up 1 1/2 to 21 1/2, and GT, Yellowknife up 1 1/2 to 20.

Precious metals issues were large gainers in the day as the price of gold on the Toronto Exch. closed at 600, Campbell Red Lake 2 1/2 to 53 1/2, Dome Mines 2 1/2 to 59 1/2, ASA Ltd. 2 1/2 to 49 1/2, Homestake 3 1/2 to 60, Hecla mining 4 1/2 to 48 1/2, Rossco resources 2 1/2 to 70, Day Mines 2 1/2 to 39 1/2 and Callahan Mining 1 1/2 to 38 1/2.

Growth and Glimmers were mixed with J and J down 1 to 78 1/2, Merck up 1/2 to 73 1/2, Smithkline down 1 1/2 to 63 1/2, Avon off 1/2 to 37 1/2, Revlon down 1 1/2 to 41 1/2, Baxter Labs. up 1 1/2 to 47 1/2, Humana up 1/2 to 46 1/2, Textronix up 1 to 60, Computer Vision up 2 1/2 to 55 1/2, Procter and Gamble up 1 1/2 to 74 1/2 and ABC down 1/2 to 35 1/2.

Energy issues were also mixed mostly with Atlantic Richfield up 1 1/2 to 81 1/2, Getty Oil on news down 1 1/2 to 75 1/2, Mesa Petre. down 1 1/2 to 57 1/2, Std. of Ohio up 1 1/2 to 86 1/2, Santa Fe Upd. up 1 to 35 1/2, Murphy Oil up 2 1/2 to 90 1/2.

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## Saudi Arabian

### Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Municipality of Al-Mezneb	Temporary asphalting of roads	15/3	300	Feb. 9
" "	Construction of washhouse for the dead	13	200	Feb. 9
Ministry of Defense & Aviation	Transportation of fuel from Nejran or Jizan to Khamis Mesheit	100	Feb. 5	
Board of Development & Reconstruction of Fifa area in Jizan	Building of a temporary road between Al-Eidabi and Daer Beni Malek	700	Jan. 28	
Directorate of the National Guard, Riyadh	Construction of an intermediate school in Khasim Al-Aan, Riyadh	22-99/400	1000	Jan. 19
" "	Servicing and maintenance of National Guard's vehicles in different parts of the Kingdom	23-99/400	500	Jan. 21

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

## MITSUI O.S.K. LINES ANNOUNCES THE ARRIVAL OF

VESSEL E.T.A E.T.D

HAKOZAKI MARU	01/102	12-1-80	13-1-80
OCEAN STRENGTH	GUA-11	19-1-80	21-1-80



## DENNIS THE MENACE



"WORSE THAN CRANKY... SHE'S INTA MONSTER."

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

*Crossword*  
by THOMAS JOSEPHACROSS  
1 French priest 4 Deback  
5 Wine  
11 "That Dream"  
12 Employee's bio  
13 Tennyson lady  
14 Canadian peninsula  
15 Turner  
16 Results of an Adam-splitting Zeta's follower  
17 Custom-poracy of Pasteur  
20 Storage place  
21 Food fish  
22 Run along  
23 Atkins  
24 Climb  
25 Field  
26 Run into  
27 The Jones boy  
28 Ceremonies  
29 Summit  
31 Skill  
32 Novel  
34 "Variations"  
36 Not for Oct. baseball event  
37 Zoo creatureDOWN  
2 Robe  
3 Caesar  
4 Type  
5 Akin  
6 Platin  
7 Danced  
8 John Bell's erstwhile glory  
9 Pink  
10 Had to have  
11 Prying device  
12 Fiddle  
13 Arne compo  
14 Happiness or sorrow, e.g.  
15 Habit  
16 State, Fr.  
17 1964 acid-film stadium  
18 Bobby-soxer's idol  
19 Spanish painter  
20 Vikings  
21 Swamp  
22 Believe  
23 Cell  
24 Martini  
25 EverybodyYesterday's Answer:  
19 Inhabit  
20 State, Fr.  
21 Swamp  
22 Believe  
23 Cell  
24 Martini  
25 EverybodyDAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:  
AXYDLBAAXE  
LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

## CRYPTOQUOTES

ABCCAH YBEJL FWH CFYHJ FKJ  
LQIJQHJ IN YBLDGWCQKHL;  
IQC XWHFC YBKJL WBLH FIGTHBC. - MFLBKKXGK BWTBK  
Yesterday's Cryptogram: I'VE REACHED THE POINT WHERE I HAVE LOST MY EXISTENCE AS AN ARTICHOKE, AND I'M STRIPPING AWAY THE OUTER LAYERS.  
S.J. PERELMAN

## Riley's Believe It or Not!

(1672-1725) of Russia  
each morning drank  
21 glasses of water  
and ate 12 figs and  
6 pounds of cherriesBIRDS  
AND OTHER ANIMALS AND  
INSECTS BY EATING OR  
DRINKING PLANT MATERIALS  
THAT HAVE FERMENTED,  
CAN BECOME INTOXICATED

## Contract Bridge : B. Jay Becker

## Famous Hand

East dealer. Neither side vulnerable.

NORTH  
♦K54  
♥K3  
0AQ42  
♦652WEST  
♦673  
0762  
01108563  
♦AKEAST  
♦10663  
0J10554  
0K5  
♦73SOUTH  
♦AQJ  
♥AQ  
076  
♦QJ10984The bidding:  
East South West North  
Pass 1 NT Pass 3 NT  
Opening lead - jack of diamonds.

At the other table, North declared at three notrump and East made the perfectly normal lead of a heart. Declarer won in dummy with the king and shifted the queen to the jack of diamonds, but North went up with the ace and led another club, thus making ten tricks.

At the first table, North had the king of diamonds on the board. Declarer would have made ten tricks with proper play - instead of the eight she actually wound up with.

At the second table, East could have duplicated Sharyn's feat had she found the brilliant opening lead of the king of diamonds. But in Canada they don't play the game with mirrors.

At the third table, East had the king of diamonds on the board. Declarer would have made ten tricks with proper play - instead of the eight she actually wound up with.

At the other table, North declared at three notrump and East made the perfectly normal lead of a heart. Declarer won in dummy with the queen and shifted the king to the jack of diamonds, but North went up with the ace and led another club, thus making ten tricks.

At the second table, East could have duplicated Sharyn's feat had she found the brilliant opening lead of the king of diamonds. But in Canada they don't play the game with mirrors.

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your nearest news stand daily.

## Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

A quick success for those who capitalize on today's work opportunity. Don't get satisfied. Do it yourself for results!

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)

Cultural pursuits bring pleasure. Those in the creative arts meet with success. Investigate educational and travel possibilities.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)

Seek home improvement loans. Consult with tax advisers, trustees, and accountants. Property interests are favorably highlighted.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22)

A time for loved ones to communicate. Forget about entertainment plans and pleasant diversions. Get to know each other better.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)

Hard work now results in improved income. A financial opportunity should be met with determination to get things moving.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

Don't be shy. Let others know that you're interested in good fortune. Enjoy social occasions.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

Secrecy abets financial dealings. Investigate options open to you. There may be a chance to be a silent partner. Luck is with you!

PISCES (Dec. 23 to Jan. 19)

Optimism should mark your attitude to close relationships. A partner wants you to share in good fortune. Enjoy social occasions.

## ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

## SAUDI RADIO

(English Service)

On FM at 98 Megahertz in 3.2 meter band  
On SW at 11.855 MHz in 25 meter band  
On MW at 1485 kilohertz in 202 meter band

## Morning Transmission

8:00 World News  
8:09 Twenty-Four Hours  
9:00 Opening  
9:01 Holy Quran  
9:05 Gems of Guidance  
9:10 Light Music  
9:15 Top of the Pops  
9:45 Companions of the Prophet  
10:00 A Viewpoint  
10:10 Music  
10:15 NEWS  
10:25 S.A. Daily Chronicle  
10:30 Sounds Sweet and Strange  
11:00 A Leaf on Life's Notebook  
11:10 Music  
11:15 Latin Music  
11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams  
12:00 Closedown

12:15 Ulster in Focus  
12:45 Nature Notebook  
1:00 World News  
1:09 World Today  
1:25 Financial News  
1:35 Book Choice  
1:40 Reflections  
1:45 Sports Round-up  
2:00 World News  
2:09 News about Britain  
2:15 Alphabet of Musical Curios  
2:30 Sports International  
2:40 Radio Newsreel  
3:15 Promenade Concert  
3:45 Sports Round-up  
4:00 World News

## BBC

4:09 Twenty-Four Hours : News Summary  
4:30 The Pleasure's Yours  
5:15 Report on Religion  
6:00 Radio Newsreel  
6:15 Outlook  
7:00 World News  
7:09 Commentary  
7:15 Sherlock Holmes  
7:45 World Today  
8:00 World News  
8:09 Books and Writers  
8:30 Take One  
8:45 Sports Round-up  
9:00 World News  
9:09 News about Britain  
9:15 Radio Newsreel  
9:30 Farming World  
10:00 Outlook News Summary  
10:39 Stock Market Report  
10:43 Look Ahead  
10:45 Ulster in Focus  
11:00 World News  
11:09 Reflections  
11:15 Piano Style  
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978  
12:00 World News  
12:09 British Press Review  
12:15 World Today  
12:30 Financial News  
12:40 Look Ahead  
12:45 The Tony Myatt Evening Transmission  
1:15 Ulster in Focus  
1:30 Discovery  
2:00 World News  
2:09 News about Britain  
2:15 Alphabet of Musical Curios  
2:30 Sports International  
2:40 Radio Newsreel  
3:15 Promenade Concert  
3:45 Sports Round-up  
4:00 World News

## PRAYER TIMES

Wednesday Fajr Ishraq Dhuhr Asr Maghreb Isha

Mecca 5:43 7:07 12:37 3:45 6:03 7:33  
Medina 5:51 7:12 12:39 3:43 5:59 7:29  
Nejd 5:15 6:41 12:05 3:09 5:26 6:50

## DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show  
Safety Film  
Smoking Spot  
5:54 Young Peoples Special  
6:23 Sanford and Son  
6:48 Oregon Trail  
7:36 Man in a Suitcase  
8:24 Barett  
9:10 Documentary

Sesame Street No. 1199  
I'm no Fool Having Fun  
The Play-Hard  
The Crime  
No. 314  
The Army Deserter  
Who's Mad Now  
The Marker  
Airport — PT 3

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Tareq Pharmacy  
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TAIF  
Talf Pharmacy  
Hassan Bishash Pharmacy  
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Al-Ma'abah 44216  
Al-Nuzha

King Faisal St. 32396  
Sukunianah, Thalatih St. 32396  
Manfusha Road 32396

Behind King's Hospital 32396  
Beside Bin Assean Station 32396

King's St. 22312

King Khaled St. 41615

## VOA

P.M.

8:00 News Roundup  
Reports : Actualities : Opinion : Analyses  
8:30 Dateline  
News Summary  
9:00 Special English : News Feature, Inc.  
Making of a Nation  
News Summary  
9:30 Music USA : (Standards)  
10:00 News Roundup  
Report : Actualities  
10:05 Opening : Analyses

News Summary  
10:30 VOC Magazine America : Letter Cultural : Letter  
11:00 Special English : News  
11:30 Music U.S. : (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight

12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.

الإسكندرية

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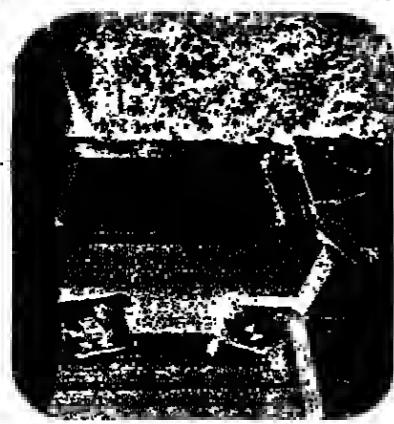
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## Soviets hit U.S. leaders, ignore airline labor woes

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (AP) — Moscow radio Tuesday condemned the U.N. General Assembly resolution calling for the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan as "backstage actions by American diplomats and others."

A report by the radio's overseas service quoted Afghan foreign minister Shah Mohammad Dost as telling the Assembly the resolution was "aimed at interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan."

A report of Monday's U.N. vote was not immediately given on the Soviet Union's main domestic radio network.

Meanwhile, the Soviet national airline Aeroflot canceled Tuesday's scheduled flight to Washington, citing a lack of passengers.

A spokesman for the Soviet Civil Aviation Ministry, which oversees the airline, denied the cancellation was due to refusals by members of the American Teamsters' Union to service Aeroflot flights. The union is protesting Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan.

Earlier Tuesday, the Soviet ministry had said it had no plans to curtail flights to the

United States because of union trouble over Afghanistan or an explosion Sunday evening at Aeroflot's New York office.

A spokesman said, "We have agreements with many countries on operation of our flights, including the United States, and we will carry out our flights in accordance with the existing agreements. We will carry them out."

Pan American management has been helping Aeroflot continue to operate in the United States despite the union action.

The Soviet Union charged earlier that the bombing was "the result of direct instigation" by "U.S. authorities."

In a dispatch from New York, the official news agency Tass said, "Such provocative acts, which have become frequent of late, cannot be separated from the anti-Soviet hysteria being fanned up in U.S. government circles."

"Anti Soviet hysteria" is a frequently used reference to U.S. President Jimmy Carter's condemnations of Soviet involvement in Afghanistan.

At the same time, the U.S. State Department condemned the bombing "in the strongest terms."

Spokesman Hodding Carter said that "such acts of violence accomplish nothing except to endanger the lives of innocent people."

He said federal and local authorities are carrying out an intensive investigation of the incidents. "We have expressed our regrets to the Soviet embassy and to Aeroflot," he said.

Tass termed the bomb explosion at the Fifth Avenue offices of the national Soviet airline as "another malicious provocation ... by thugs from the reactionary terrorist organizations."

One report noted that the Jewish Defense League and an anti-Castro organization, Omega-7, had claimed responsibility for the attack.

Tass branded them "bandit units of the chauvinistic trend" in the first report, and "Fascistic terrorist organization" in the second.

Tass accused the Carter administration of not taking effective measures to protect foreign institutions and missions.

Late last year the Soviet mission to the United Nations in New York was also subject to a bomb attack. There were no injuries reported.

Three persons, none of them Soviet citizens, were slightly injured in Sunday's attack on the Aeroflot offices.

Following the bombing, Aeroflot was hit with a widening labor offensive as a protest of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

He claimed some British and American firms were raising money for Muzorewa for the elections. Last year, they raised about \$200,000 for him, he said.

Meanwhile, a Labor legislator asked Monday for an emergency House of Commons debate on the conduct of Lord Soames, British governor in Rhodesia. But the speaker rejected the request.

Alex Lyon, MP for York, described as "murder" the shooting of seven Patriotic Front guerrillas by Rhodesian security troops, now under the command of Lord Soames.



RUSSIA'S OPPOSITION — Mountain guerrilla fighters of western Afghanistan preparing for combat with Russian and government forces. There is an unofficial crossing of the frontier with Iran, where Muslim sympathizers help to supply the guerrillas in their struggle against the highly-equipped Soviet troops.

## International

## Tito surgery fails; doctors fear gangrene

BELGRADE, Jan. 15 (Agencies) — Informed sources said President Josip Broz Tito suffered a seizure Tuesday, prompting his doctor to issue bulletin saying his legs operation had at least partially failed.

The sources said it was still unclear what steps might be taken in treating the president, although they described the possibility of new surgery as one obvious option.

Diplomats said they had been informed by Yugoslav sources that Tito was suffering from a blockage whose chief danger was the risk of gangrene.

The blockage is generally treated by a blood vessel bypass operation if it fails to respond to medication, they said. If by pass efforts fail, the affected part may have to be amputated.

The 87-year-old communist leader was resting in a hospital at Ljubljana, northern Yugoslavia, after an operation on his left leg three days ago.

The president, generally robust despite his age, underwent the surgery satisfactorily, doctors said.

But there was mounting concern over the strain likely to be involved if his eight-man medical team decided to carry out a second and possibly more complex operation.

The doctors gave no hint of their intentions in a tense medical bulletin which said the president's general state of health was good but that an attempt to bypass a clotted artery provided only temporary relief.

The bulletin broadcast on television and radio without elaboration, added to the anxieties of a nation already deeply worried over political and military consequences of a future without the charismatic marshal who had ruled Yugoslavia since World War II.

The 270,000-strong Yugoslav armed forces were on a "state of vigilance" and some if not all army leaves had been canceled, Yugoslav sources said.

While this was seen as a reflection of general uneasiness about the future, the sources emphasized that the move was precautionary and entirely normal.

## Kennedy made 'serious' errors, Digest says

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (R) — Senator Edward Kennedy's account of the 1969 car accident at Chappaquiddick in which a young woman died is false in several respects, according to new scientific studies published by the *Reader's Digest* magazine.

A spokesman for Kennedy last night described the magazine's claims, based partly on the first-ever computer reconstruction of the accident in which Mary Jo Kopechne died, as "a very serious misrepresentation."

The Chappaquiddick accident occurred when the Senator and Miss Kopechne, a former campaign worker for his brother Robert, were driving home late at night after a party.

Kennedy's car plunged off a small wooden bridge into a murky pond. He escaped through the car's window, but Miss Kopechne was trapped inside and drowned.

The Senator was convicted of leaving the scene of an accident — he did not report it for 10 hours — and the tragedy has haunted his political life ever since.

The *Reader's Digest* said it had decided to commission the new study because Kennedy had announced his candidacy for this year's presidential elections.

The *Digest* said the Senator's account of how fast he drove to the bridge over a pond at Chappaquiddick Island was false, as was his account of his swim later that night across the Edgartown Harbor channel.

*Digest* senior editor John Barron, who prepared the magazine's 10,000-word report, said that in addition to the new evidence, a re-examination of the Senator's statements on the accident also raised new doubts on the case.

Raymond McHenry, a car-accident analyst hired by the magazine, found after a computer reconstruction of the accident that the Senator's claim was false that he was traveling at 32 k.p.h. when he suddenly came to the bridge and then swerved off it.

The *Digest* said McHenry used extensive data fed to a computer, including such things as the car's weight, wheel base, the elevation of the road and the distance the car traveled after leaving the bridge.

It said he concluded that the Senator was actually going at about 55 k.p.h. on the wrong side of the road and that the car's plunge into the pond was probably caused by "panic braking."

At a Washington press conference called in response to the *Digest* report, Kennedy's campaign manager and brother-in-law Stephen Smith, said that investigators at the time of the accident found that the car was going at 32 k.p.h. A private consulting firm hired by the Senator had reached the same conclusion.

Kennedy's claim that after his escape from the car he swam against the tide and thought he was going to drown was also challenged by the *Digest*.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

The story is that an Englishman was jailed for five years. After serving the term, he went to collect a pair of shoes he had taken to be mended before the trial. The keeper looked at him briefly when he came in with his demand and said, "Come back tomorrow."

The story is told to illustrate the state of affairs in some sections of the British economy — especially those concerned with services. Now this must not be taken to mean that all of the services sector is going to pieces: The British postal services are probably still among the best in the world. Communications generally are excellent: we certainly have no complaints on that score. But there are problem areas, where an archaic trade union procedure conspires with managerial red tape and outdated laws to produce an almost impossible situation.

An example was afforded by our attempt to install an air conditioning unit in one of the rooms of the offices here. This would have been a matter of a day or so anywhere else in the world. But here we were warned before we started that the window of the relevant room was part of a historic, and therefore legally protected facade, so that no vent could be placed there. After much discussion, it turned out that we could have our air conditioning only if we connected the system to the back wall of the building — a matter of knocking holes in several walls and then connecting them to the front room. The whole operation took three months. Most of the time was taken with legal correspondence with the city authorities, who had ten problems for every solution we came up with.

A friend was contemplating buying a flat here in London. He was interested in a certain property, but was told it was under renovation. He was ready to wait, he said. Four years, the property agent said. That said the friend, is about half the time it took to build the Aswan Dam. Another friend noticed that painting work had started on the exterior of the block he lived in. He thought that it cannot take more than a week or two. But the painter was still working about three months from the start. The man decided to ask about the reason for the delay. The painter answered that he could have finished much earlier, but the time was very slack for house painting. He said he will finish the job the minute he had a new contract lined somewhere else.

## Arab restaurant in Vienna hit by two explosions

VIENNA, Jan. 15 (AP) — A downtown Arab restaurant said to be a gathering place for Arab oil officials was destroyed in a pre-dawn bomb attack Tuesday. Police said two explosions occurred at the same time.

The attack came one day before finance ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) were scheduled to meet at OPEC headquarters in Vienna.

One explosive device reportedly devastated the bar located in the basement, another bomb planted near the entrance destroyed the restaurant premises at street level.

Interior Minister Erwin Lanc said the majority owner of the *Asmahan* restaurant was an Iraqi national who owns a similar restaurant in London.

An unconfirmed report identified the man as David Bashir, a wealthy businessman who had allegedly received bomb threats in the past but did not take them seriously.

As a result of the blast several adjoining buildings and cars parked close by were also damaged. It occurred shortly before 5 a.m., about one hour after the restaurant closed.

While the *Asmahan* was said to be a meeting place for OPEC officials and other Arabs living in Vienna, Lanc said the timing of the explosions suggested they were not directed against one person.

Lanc said it was premature to say whether the attack was politically motivated.

He added one or more persons forced open a first-floor door to reach the restaurant and the bar below.

Asked whether the incident might be related to the upcoming OPEC meeting, the minister said "such attacks (as the one on OPEC headquarters here in 1975) have not been announced by a preceding bomb explosion."

At their routine one-day meeting Wednesday, the OPEC finance ministers were expected to approve the allocation of up to \$1.6 billion to a special fund which lends money to developing countries at low interest rates.

Pro-Palestinian guerrillas stormed into an OPEC ministerial meeting in Vienna in December 1975, killing three people and capturing several of the organization's leading ministers. They finally released their hostages in Algeria.



HIT BY CAR : David Patenau, 20, is pushed 120 feet by entangled vehicles in a four-car pileup on an icy highway near Grants Pass, Oregon. Patenau and other unidentified men shown above had stopped to help at the scene of a wreck when a 1977 Camaro (car with hood up) plowed into the spun-out Fiat. Patenau was not seriously hurt, but spectators noted that had it not been icy, he would have been crushed. Newsphotographer John Woolliscroft had stopped to photograph the first accident when the second occurred. The woman on the right is Linda Hindemit, driver of the Fiat.

## U.S. report doubts atomic blast occurred near S. Africa in Sept.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP) — The U.S. government will soon release a report that will cast doubt on the theory that an unknown nation conducted a nuclear test in the Southern Hemisphere last September.

Informed sources said Monday the report will offer no corroborative evidence to support the data from a reconnaissance satellite which indicated a nuclear explosion.

Moreover, the sources said, the report will offer some alternative explanations for the peculiar pulses of light the satellite picked up on Sept. 22. At the time, scientists said a nuclear explosion was the only credible explanation for the signals.

The report was prepared by a panel of scientists commissioned by the White House.

On Sept. 22, a VELA reconnaissance satellite recorded a double pulse of light in a pattern always caused by a nuclear test in the atmosphere, when the fireball flashes, briefly disappears, then flashes again.

The satellite data could not pinpoint the source of the light. It indicated only that it occurred in the southern hemisphere, either in southern Africa or the waters around it.

Studies of radar data from the time show some disturbances, but nothing that cannot be explained by natural phenomena such as storms and magnetic disturbances.

The scientists working on the report have also come up with some ideas about other phenomena that might have caused the satellite to transmit the double pulse signal, the sources said.

One hypothesis is that a small meteor or piece of space debris, passing near the satellite, might have reflected sunlight into its photosensors. Due to the proximity, the intensity of the light might have approximated that of a nuclear explosion on earth, the sources said.

The report will conclude that there is no way of telling what actually happened on Sept. 22, the sources said.

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